MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

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OF THE FAR EAST

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 353
Special Articles
International Cooperation in Famine Relief in North China 356
What Is the Present Chinese Political Situation ?.....Hollington K. Tong 358
A Tale of Two Cities 359
Industrial China .....John Dewey 360
Who's Who in China 362
Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs 363
The Emancipation of Chinese Womanhood.....T. E. Wu 365
Men and Events 378
News from North China 384
News from Central China 390
News from South China 394
News Summary of the Week 398
China's Progress in Industry .....K. C. C. 399
What the Ships Carry Between America and China..... 404
New Books and Publications
A Mine of Observations..... 405
Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China..... 406
The United States Court for China..... 407

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BARON HAYASHI, JAPANESE Ambassador to the Court of St. James, seems anxious to explain to the British people that Japan's naval estimate for the coming year is not alarming. Japan expects to spend 500 million yen on her navy, which is an increase of 125 million yen over the previous year. Baron Hayashi's explanations are less important in themselves than in what they reveal about the impression the Japanese budget has made upon the people of England. An ambassador who does not feel that matters need explaining will hardly go to the trouble of having himself interviewed by the representatives of several newspapers within one week. The baron is answering the charges that British public opinion has implied. The baron's answer is first of all a general denial of aggressive designs. Such a general denial is probably as unconvincing as any statement can be. Has any nation ever been found that would admit that it had aggressive designs? Calmly planned military and naval aggression is usually in the hands of a small and powerful group that is always careful to conceal such designs from the great body of the people. Finally, the world sees fit to judge a nation's policy as regards aggression by the record of its acts rather than by the soothing explanations of its diplomats. A nation's creed is seldom found in the letters and speeches of its foreign representatives; it is seldom concealed in its history. When the baron came down to definite reasons for naval expansion he offers the following: 1. the present position in the Far East is unstable, with China having thirty-six divisions; 2. Siberia is in the hands of the Bolsheviki; 3. American naval preponderance would enable America to dictate her conception of justice.

CHINA'S thirty-six divisions need no comment. The Chinese army is a poor excuse

for alarm and military expenditure. The Bolsheviki are in Siberia, but it is difficult to see what the Japanese navy can do about it. The Bolsheviki have no warships in the Far East and the Japanese are in control of their only useful seaport. Something might be done against them with a large and well-equipped army, but such an invasion of Siberia would be hard to reconcile with an absence of aggressive designs. The real reason must be found in the American conception of justice. America has but one policy that has been at all times maintained in the Far East and that policy is the open door policy; and Baron Hayashi assures the English public that the open door is exactly what Japan wants. America has shown an interest in the fate of Shantung, and Baron Hayashi assures the British that it is Japan's firm intention to return Shantung as soon as she can succeed in getting a reluctant China to accept it. At all points Japan's desires march with those of America and of England, according to the baron. To which the *Daily Telegraph* remarks. "If that is what Japan wants in China there is no reason why she should come into collision with the United States or any other Western power." The baron strikes but one harsh note in his mollifying explanations. Only once does he let us see the bristling guns that lie behind the words "naval estimates." It is when he says, "We are realists."

"WHAT," the world asks, "is a realist?" The baron may mean the Rooseveltian policy, "Fear God and take your own part!," but the doubt arises as to whether Roosevelt was not too much given to such idealistic weaknesses as the square deal to qualify it. On the other hand the baron may mean that policy of masking evil designs by fair words to which Roosevelt would have given an uglier, if not a shorter, name. The attitude of Japan is probably a natural reaction to America's naval policy. The true Japanese realist would probably say, "We have certain ideas as to what we want to happen in the Far East and we are going to try to put them across. America is spending several times as much as we are upon her navy, and as long as we suspect that America will not like some of the things we plan to do, we had better spend every cent we can spare upon our navy. We may not be able to keep up with America, but we must be able to prevent America from questioning us without a considerable fear of the consequences." America is feeling her way, after her reaction from the Wilsonian program, toward some workable relation with other nations. Her naval estimates must be judged in the light of her history and her present uncertainty. Baron Hayashi will be listened to, if Japan means what he says. The world will probably breathe a sigh of relief when America's course toward the League of Nations is finally determined. In the meantime Japan can not do better in the interests of peace than cultivate those friendly and disinterested relations with China about which her ministers to other capitals than Peking make such pleasant speeches.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS revenue for the year 1920, according to the recent announcement made in Peking, amounts in round numbers to Hk. Tls. 49,500,000 and shows an increase of three and one-half million taels on the previous record collection for 1919. And a sum of Hk. Tls. 23, 150,000 has been released to the Central government after having fully met all foreign loan and indemnity obligations secured on the customs revenue including the service of the Reorganization Loan. Last year's collection undoubtedly is a record, and the increase was not altogether unexpected. For the last four years, one noteworthy feature of the customs revenue was its steady growth. In 1916 the revenue in round numbers was Hk. Tls, 37,000,000. In 1917 it was Hk. Tls. 38,000,000. In 1918 there was a temporary set-back on account of the cessation of the Great War in Europe, and therefore it was Hk. Tls. 36,300,000. But in 1919, the revenue more than recovered its previous record collection, and it was Hk. Tls. 46,000,000. Last year it was nearly Hk. Tls. 50,000,000, which doubled the collection in 1901, while the value of the trade had trebled in the last two decades. The credit for such splendid results rightly belongs to foreigners who have been mainly accountable for the slow but steady increase of the revenue. If the collection of the customs revenue still remained in Chinese hands, it would have been no better off than the land tax, which instead of becoming the most important tax of the country has dwindled into insignificance, and there would have been no such surplus as Hk. Tls. 25,000,000 released in 1920, which with the surplus from the Salt Administration—also under foreign supervision—has saved the Central government from bankruptcy. Whenever the government was hard pressed last year, it applied to the Diplomatic Body or to the legations of the powers signatory to the Reorganization Loan Agreement for the release of either customs revenue surplus or salt revenue surplus. And inevitably it got it and was thus enabled to avert dangers of mutiny or bankruptcy.

THE foregoing figures indicate, if anything, the great potentiality of the Chinese markets which foreign traders cannot ignore even in this time of economical reconstruction following the war in Europe. China is destined to be the biggest export market of the future

for Western merchants, on account of the immense number of potential consumers of modern manufactured goods she possesses. China will likewise become a centre of industrial production. Efforts are being made by progressive Chinese to develop their own industries, but Western machinery has to be purchased abroad for such development. In a short time, China may be able to export to foreign ountries materials, raw as well as manufactured, and the customs revenue in consequence will be further increased tremendously. Many farsighted persons have made a survey of the situation and come to the conclusion that it will be the best course for them to devote their time, energy and money to the production of modern manufactured goods in China with the help of foreign machinery and to the export of foods tuffs to America and Europe. All these efforts either on the part of progressive Chinese or progressive foreigners tend to enhance the volume of the trade between China and foreign countries and increase the customs revenue. That in another decade the value of the trade may be trebled is easily within reasonable expectation. If China can place the collection of the land tax upon a similar footing as the collection of the customs revenue or that of the salt revenue, before long she will have fiscal autonomy and will cease to experience financial stringency. Perhaps the best model to be copied is the organization of the Salt Administration, which is generally regarded as an improvement over the Customs. Dollars and cents, which an efficient administration of the Customs produces, should constitute an argument strong enough to warrant a reorganization of the land taxation system on a new basis at an early date.

WANG HU, NEW CIVIL Governor of the Province of Kiangsu, is one of the few honest Chinese officials. He has served the government in various capacities from magistrate to governor for thirty years, and if he were a greedy official, should have been immensely rich by this time. He is poor, and is no better off from a material viewpoint now than at the time when he first started his official career. This province is congratulated upon having such an honest man to be its Civil Governor. But honesty has its reward. Wang Hu would not have been given the present position had he done what many other officials are doing. After the fall of the Anfu Club last summer, he was appointed Metropolitan Governor of Peking to succeed Wang Ta, who is a member of that political party, and who was by no means honest in his administration of the Metropolitan areas. Upon the assumption of his office, he found that his predecessor had misappropriated a large public fund and was unable to render an account. In consequence he refused to take over the accounts of the office until the misappropriation was rectified. Wang Ta was in an awkward position, having no personal means to make up the deficit, and at the same time fearing that the exposure of his corruption would endanger his new position as Director-general for the Improvement of the River System in the Metropolitan areas. He tried various means to save himself, and one of the means was to secure some funds from a river commission under false pretences. Failure confronted him in every direction. The last trick to which he resorted was to pull the political string to transfer Wang Hu to Kiangsu when that province needed a good civil governor. He succeeded in this partly due to the good reputation of Wang Hu as an upright man. Whether Wang Ta will be able to hush up the scandalous matter now that Wang Hu has gone remains to be seen, but Wang Hu has become Civil Governor of Kiangsu and will no longer be a menace to him.

THE new Civil Governor of Kiangsu, besides being honest, is very simple. Unlike other high officials who are difficult to understand and who say one thing and mean another Wang Hu is straightforward, and to the point. In the first interview with his staff, he had a very plain talk with them. He said bluntly to this effect: "it is true that most of the officials are serving the country, but they are doing so more for the sake of their own rice bowls than in the interest of their country. Those who want the rice bowls must work. Any one who eats and does not labor should be dismissed." This illustrates the simple but forcible way in which the new Civil Governor spoke his mind to his subordinates. On the question of gambling and feasting he had this to say: "I hope you will refrain from them. Should those who work with me gamble and feast, more sober ones ought to give them good advice. As for myself, I have been enjoying the excellent food prepared by the southern cook. If I remain here for three years, I shall not care to return to my home district where there is no such luxury of life. Therefore, all of us must try to be economical in order that we may be able to adapt ourselves to any kind of circumstances which may be in store for us." His salary is $1,200 a month, which he divides as follows: $100 for his food and expenditure, $100 to be sent back to support his family, $400 to purchase food for those who followed him to Nanking, including his relatives and friends, and $600 for contributions and for the employment of secret service men to make investigations of the work of the magistrates under him. This curious way of disposing his salary is typical of Wang Hu, according to those who know him intimately.

WANG Hu is a fearless official, and is ready to incur the displeasure of those "high up" if he considers it to be in the interest of the public. The latest instance 'to show this phase of his character was the mutiny of General Chang Tso-ling's soldiers at Tungchow, in the vicinity of Peking. Being Metropolitan Governor, he had to ascertain whose troops it was who looted the innocent people of Tungchow. All the government investigators knew that it was General Chang's soldiers who mutineed, but none of them dared say so fearing that General Chang would be offended. Wang Hu was an exception. He gave the government and General Chang the plain truth although he was well aware of the fact that by doing so he offended the military lion of the hour. As Chief of the Bureau of Censors, as chief of the commisson to investigate into the conditions of the management of the five government railways several years ago, and as magistrate working under a powerful civil governor, he performed his task in the same fearless and faithful manner. China needs more of men of this calibre to control her state affairs. One weak point of Chinese officials is the spirit of compromise orindifference. When a dispute arises, two parties endeavor to settle it over a tea cup by mutual yielding. When the South severed its connection with Peking, the latter offered to negotiate for its return instead fighting out the issue. Wang Hu typifies a spirit different from this. To his there is no compromise. At the time when he assumed his new office at Nanking, he declared to his associates that he would return home if he could not confer any benefit upon the people during his administration, and that he would carry out what is good for the public despite opposition. Wang Hu is now 57 years of age, a native of Tinghsien, Chihli, and received the degree of "Hanlin" thirty years ago. He is still vigorous and active both mentally and physically. A better civil administration for this province is expected of him.

International Cooperation in Famine Relief in North China

EFFORTS for the relief of the largest of all drought famines which is now raging in North China, thanks to the wise initiative of foreign residents, are gradually being co-ordinated. Negotiations for a closer cooperation in the work of famine relief between the International Committee of Peking, and those of Tientsin and Shanghai are under way, and the earlier they are brought to a successful issue the greater number the persons who well be saved from starvation or prevented from the suffering of the inclement weather. The closest cooperation in a work of such urgent nature will result in the greatest efficiency.

A plan of cooperation between international organizations containing ten articles has been drawn up. Article 5 appears to be the bone of contention which is delaying the arrangement. The Peking United International Society for Famine Relief—which is the official title of the International Committee at Peking—proposes:

"Should any large government grant be placed at the disposal of the Peking Committee, it will see that impartial distribution be made according to the needs and supplies of each field of the respective relief societies."

The Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee of Shanghai proposes:

"In order to ensure proper expenditure of all the additional government taxes raised for famine relief and of any foreign loan that may be contracted by the government joint representations should be made to the Chinese and foreign governments that such taxes and loans should be administered by a joint committee of the Shanghai Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee, the Peking United International Society for Famine Relief and the Tientsin International Society for Famine Relief and any other societies that may be invited to join later.'

The Tientsin Society proposes:

"Should any government or other grant for general distribution be placed at the disposal of the Peking Committee, it will see that impartial division be made according to the needs and supplies of the fields of the respective relief societies."

It is believed in North China that these differences will be soon adjusted in view of the fact that they are not vital and can therefore be overlooked by those who have the welfare of the famine sufferers at heart As a matter of fact, these international organizations have been unofficially cooperating for some time already. The Tientsin society has been responsible for the relief of the people in the Hsien districts in Chihli which can be served by from the Tientsin-Pukow railway, while the Peking Society has been responsible for all the other Hsien districts in the same province, and in addition, has been doing relief work in the other affected provinces.

Mutual assistance will, however, be a special feature of the cooperation when the arrangement is completed. The Tientsin committee, for instance, will purchase foodstuffs, grains, and the like for the Peking committee, whereas the Peking committee will take up any matter with the government in the Capital on behalf of the Tientsin committee which it may have. But the Shanghai committee and the Tientsin society, began in November, to work in close consultation with regard to all relief work undertaken. Seven delegates from the Shanghai committee, at the time of writing, are on a tour of inspection in the famine stricken area under the auspices of the Tientsin society, and upon their return to Shanghai, will be able to give to those who have been contributing to the famine fund a comprehensive report of the extent of the famine and the needs to meet the situation with the result that more funds may be raised. These two organizations up to the end of December 1920 spent altogether approximately $1,500,000 for famine relief in North China. Their policy, according to Y. S. Djang, general secretary of the Tientsin Society, is to keep the balance as low as possible.

The first report turned out by a famine relief organization in North China has been issued by the Tientsin society. Copies of it are being sent to the members of the Shanghai committee, who must have satisfaction in knowing how their money has been used. The report contains a good deal of

figures, and if the society will take the trouble of digesting them, it will be of far greater interest. An ordinary reader will not have time nor energy to spare to study the figures nor does he care to do so because the figures at their best are very dry reading. Notwithstanding this, the report gives some valuable information.

Part of the preface to the report, giving a little history of the organization of the Tientsin society reads: "The Society set itself, some two months ago, to the task of ascertaining the conditions obtaining in the five affected provinces and has communicated with every mission station in the area, receiving in reply a mass of information which has been tabulated in a succession of interim reports, and embodied graphically in maps. As enquiries proceeded the Society realized the immensity of the task of relief: it has also learned that, severe as is the situation in North Shantung and Honan, these provinces and Shansi (happily less seriously affected) have set up their own provincial organizations. And it was felt that the vast region of Chihli affected by the famine might well be divided into sections which could respectively be served from the Tientsin-Pukow railway and the Peking-Hankow railway."

The preface then refers to a definite western boundary which the society had laid down to restrict its operations, to the organization of what is called local relief schemes in eighteen countries and the adequate foreign supervision of each local relief scheme, and in conclusion, says: "We are thoroughly acquainted with the prevailing conditions, and are in a position to administer funds with the best promise of effective results, and with the most satisfactory safeguards against misuse. We have the care of the most utterly destitute of the four millions of people in this section of the province of Chihli. To meet their needs adequately would need some Forty Millions of Dollars. That we may be able to meet the need as far as ever is possible we send out this appeal to the world. Every gift of five dollars or of twenty five shillings will make possible the saving of one life."

The summary of the number of people affected by the present famine as compiled by the Tientsin society from the reports sent in by the missionaries in various localities, which is of unusual interest, is as follows:

SUMMARY:—

CHIHLI		
Eastern Section	3,475,500	
Western „	4,449,000	
Outlying „	152,000	
		8,076,500
SHANTUNG		
North of River	2,821,300	
South of River	284,700	
		3,106,000
Honan		2,508,500
Shansi		451,000
Shensi		106,000
Total		14,248,000

These figures are the best available at the present time. At the beginning of the famine, the number of persons affected was variously estimated at between 20,000,000 and 40,000,000. The hazy idea about it was due to the fact that for the last few decades the Chinese government did not take any census of its people and that even the different hsien magistrates do not know how many people are living within their jurisdiction. If the summary of the Tientsin society is accurate, a famine population of more than 14,000,000 is already bad enough. If it takes five dollars to keep one of them alive, the task of relieving the whole population affected will require nearly $80,000,000. Thus far only several million dollars have been expended on relief purposes although there is in sight of four million dollars which the International Banking Consortium may lend to the government if the terms can be satisfactorily arranged.

Besides these international famine relief organizations there is in existence the Directorate General of Famine Relief established by the government several months with Chang Chi-tan, Minister of the Interior, at the head of it. If the loan of $4,000,000 is concluded, its proceeds will be assigned to this organization for distribution under strict supervision by Chinese and foreigners. The American Red Cross is distributing relief in the province of Shantung by giving work to famine sufferers, and is building highways for China. But the organizations or persons who have applied to the Ministry of Communications for free grain passes number nearly fifty. Some of them may be profiteers, and the Ministry has a gigantic task of weeding them out and showing discrimination. The following is the list of organizations or persons having applied for grain passes:

Supervisory Bureau of Famine Relief, Supervisory Bureau of Famine Grain for the Capital Province, Peking Soup Kitchen Office, Inspecting Commissioner Chang of Mukden, Civil Governor Tsao of Chihli, Tuchun Yen of Shansi, Tuchun Chen of Kiangsi, Inspecting Commissioner Wang of Hupeh, Tartar General Chiang of Jehol Defense, Commissioner Ying of Chaoyang Office of the Metropolitan Magistrate, Honan Provincial Famine Relief Bureau, Shansi Provincial Famine Relief Bureau, Shantung Provincial Famine Relief Bureau, Peking Police Department United International Famine Relief Committee, Famine Relief Association for Five Northern Provinces, Urgent Relief Society for Northern Provinces, North China Famine Relief Society, North China Famine Relief Society of Hankow, Chihli Famine Relief Society, North China International Society of Famine Relief, Chihli Famine Relief Society (Organized by Mr. Chow), Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee (Shanghai), Shantung, Hunan and Honan Famine Relief Society, Shanghai; North China Society of Relief by Work, Jen Tsi Shan Tung, Shanghai; Buddhists' Famine Relief Association, Peking, Shansi Society of Relief, Shansi Famine Relief Society, Shuntien-Chihli Relief Society, Honan Famine Relief Society, American Red Cross, Shantung Famine Relief Society, Chinese Red Cross, International Famine Relief Society in Honan, Peking Red Cross, Chambers of Commerce of Affected Hsiens, Magistrates of Affected Hsiens, Peking General Chamber of Commerce, Peking Grain Relief Society, Shensi-Ankang Relief Society, Chihli Residents' Relief Association in Kirin, Hankow Red Cross.

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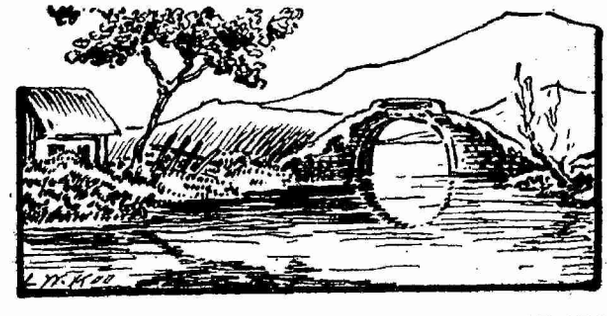


15-373

What is the Present Chinese Political Situation?

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE chaotic political situation in China is as uncertain at the beginning of 1921 as it was in 1918 or 1919. The ushering in of the new year does not improve the outlook perceptibly. On the contrary dark clouds are fast assembling over the political horizon, anew, indicative of the coming storm which may or may not be averted, all dependent upon the ability of President Hsu Shih-chang to maintain the *status quo* in Kiangsi and Hupeh, two of the Yangtse provinces now receiving the greatest attention of all the political parties engaged in the fight for supremacy.

General Li Lien-chun, commander of an opposition force, operating under the direction of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who recently re-emerged out of the Shanghai International Settlement to live in the public limelight at Canton, is advancing into the territory of Kiangsi by way of Hunan with the determination to conquer it. As he was once Military Governor of Kiangsi, he is well acquainted with the topography of the province and aware of its strategic positions. Dr. Sun's hope of re-establishing his reputation in the eyes of the Chinese people rests upon the conquest of Kiangsi. All his efforts are therefore being concentrated on that point.

Dr. Sun's emissaries at the same time are endeavoring to convert General Chen Chien in Hunan to be one of his followers in the hope that he may advance with his troops into the territory of Hupeh simultaneously. The latest accurate report from Changsha evinces the willingness of Chen to fall in with Sun's scheme and to fight any military man who opposes him. If he can prevail upon General Tan Yen-kai and General Chao Heng-ti, other powerful military men in Hunan, to observe strict neutrality in the eventual fight with Hupeh, he has a fair chance of success. One hundred thousand soldiers of Hupeh, most of whom have not been paid for eight months, are on the verge of mutiny. They will cause trouble if they see an opportunity to do so. Besides, General Wang Chan-yuan, Military Governor of Hupeh, like General Chen Kuang-yuan, Military Governor of Kiangsi, is a weak man, being spoiled by continuous idleness.

Dr. Sun's plan of attacking these two provinces and conquering them receives the endorsement of General Hsu Shu-cheng, or commonly known as "Little Hsu," who two months ago created a nation-wide sensation by his successful flight from the Japanese Legation at Peking where he was a refugee from law, and other leaders of the Anfu Club, a political organization which collapsed last summer. The Anfu followers are bending their minds upon the overthrow of the present government at Peking and are determined to force President Hsu Shih-chang to resign when their power has been recovered. They could conceive no better scheme than the conquest of Kiangsi and Hupeh to secure their object. They calculate that upon the fall of these two provinces not only would General Tsao Kun and General Wu Pei-fu, heroes of last summer, and also General Chang Tso-ling, the military satrap of Manchuria, join the South, but the Anfu Military Governors like Lu Yun-hsiang of Kiangsu, and Li Hao-chi of Fukien, would also declare their independence of the Central government. In that case Anhwei would most probably announce neutrality, which practically means the same thing as independence.

It would not be surprising if one should read in the newspapers one morning that "Little Hsu" is commanding the Southern troops in an attack upon Hupeh. Inside information points to such a possibility. The participation of "Little Hsu" in the attack will result in the coming under his banner of the remnants of soldiers of Wu Kwang-hsin and other Anfu leaders in the Yangtse Valley, who have been either amalgamated with the troops loyal to Peking or are roaming the country as bandits. This eventuality would much strengthen his position, and ensure the conquest of the ill-fated territory.

In the meantime Hsu is making preparations at Tsingtao under Japanese protection. To that place hundreds of political adventurers have repaired seeking his friendship and offering their services in return. Reports at hand state that he is negotiating for Japanese loans to finance the campaign, and it is difficult not to believe the reports in view of the past relationships between himself and Japanese, bankers some of whom are being partially ruined by the Chinese government which either unable or refusing to meet interest and capital payments, of the loans made to "Little Hsu" when his party was at the height of its power.

The effect upon Peking of the success of the plan of Sun and Hsu will be disastrous. President Hsu may find it impossible to continue holding his position, and the Cabinet will fall. When the Peking government is overthrown, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, leader of the Anfu Party, who is now living in retirement in Peking, will re-enter the political arena perhaps in the capacity of the President of China or that of the Prime Minister, and all other Anfu followers will return to power once again. Many persons will question that this is possible when it is remembered that the bitterness of the populace towards that crowd of politicians has not yet subsided. Whether it is possible or not matters little, but such is the plan decided upon by the opposition leaders in the South and General Hsu Shu-cheng at Tsingtao.

To oppose the plan, the Central government at Peking is sending emissaries to Canton to discuss terms with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Tang Shao-yi and to ascertain whether they will re-consider their attitude. So far as is know in political circles in the Capital, whatever terms which the trio may ask for the South will be granted if they are not utterly unreasonable. Having arranged peace with one section of the opposition leaders in the South, President Hsu is anxious to resume the relationships with the other sections at an early date. While the emissaries are negotiating at Canton, an order has been issued to the territorial authorities of Hupeh and Kiangsi to be ready for attacks from the South. Taking advantage of the critical situation, the generals concerned have been repeatedly asking Peking first for funds to pay their soldiers and then for arms and ammunitions to equip them for battle. As Peking has no money and little arms and ammunitions, it is doubtful that its order to make preparations to resist invasion is being or will be carried out. This, of course, is worrying the President.

What is causing even greater anxiety to him is the undercurrent squabble between General Chang Tso-ling, Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria, and General Tsao Kun, Inspecting Commissioner of Chihli, Shantung and Honan. Chang is attempting to curtail the power of Tsao although publicly he worships him as an idol. He is afraid that if Tsao is allowed to keep his power, he himself will not have the chance of becoming the President of China. Yet he dares not drive Tsao to a corner, less General Wu Pei-fu, Tsao's righthand lieutenant and a good fighter, may join the South. The South will only be too

glad to have Wu's assistance. To keep him loyal, Chang has to carry on an undercurrent fight.

That fight will come out in the open if the new parliament ordered by the President convenes this summer. At the present China has no vice-president, and it will be up to this parliament to elect one. In the past Chang always said that the vice-presidential honor belonged to Tsao because he is a much older man. Whether he would continue saying so when the time for testing the sincerity of his remark comes is something to which particular attention should be given. Being a clever man, Chang is not moving in the direction of the vice-presidency for the present fearing that the new parliament may not be convened at all. If the present unsteady political situation continues a number of loyal provinces, it is likely, will not hold elections. Both Chekiang and Fukien are watching the progress of the chaotic situation. Kwangtung, Hunan and several other provinces in control of the opposition leaders will refrain from participating in the organization of the new legislature. If so it will be next to impossible to secure a quorum for the convocation of Parliament. That is why Chang is not bothering himself about the new legislature. He is not spending a single cent for election purposes. Should the parliament convene notwithstanding all the obstacles, it would not be too late for him to buy over a number of members to enable him to have a majority therein, as he is certain that all the members from Manchuria will be with him in every public measure. This is the way in which he sizes up the situation.

Will the President be able to remove unexpressed animosities between Chang and Tsao, and to persuade Wu Pei-fu to help resist the invasion of Hupeh and Kiangsi by the South, or as an alternative, to persuade Sun Yat-sen to give up the plan and to break up his relationship with "Little Hsu" and to preserve the loyality of Li and Lu in Fukien and Chekiang, as preliminaries to the real unification of China, are the questions the mere asking of which will give an idea as to the uncertainity of the present political situation in this country.

Peking, January 8, 1921.

A Tale of Two Cities

PEKING is a great city. It has an atmosphere of its own. This refers, not to the dust storms that make life a misery, nor to the icy winds that make the Shanghai resident sigh for the more gracious breezes of the Whangpoo, but to that intangible and indefinable quality that the artist has in mind when he uses the word "atmosphere". There is shabby grandeur about the city; its broad avenues have an air of lavishness and its imposing gates leave the impression that if Peking were to lose all excuse for looking important it would, from sheer inertia, and self-satisfaction, continue, as long as one brick remained upon another in its broad walls, to give forth the impression of political sophistication and grandiose splendor.

Shanghai is a city of a different sort. It lies sprawling on rivers and creeks. From the Lunghwa Pagoda to Woosung there is no impressive continuity about the place. The old resident would probably be severely jolted by any attempt to connect these two points by a broad and stately avenue worthy of the richest city in China. Shanghai is divided, its governments are many. Every little consulate tries to put on a political air, but even the great consulates are not successful. The British Consulate, for instance, looks more like a country club than it does like the center ot political influence in the greatest trading and industrial center of eastern Asia. The American Consulate is hidden behind a hotel, and the stranger who wants to do business at the Japanese Consulate is told that it is near the N. Y. K. offices.

But Shanghai has a way of its own. As Peking takes to gates and walls and avenues, so Shanghai takes to theaters, restaurants, department stores and electric lights. Even the most hardened resident of Peking can scarcely restrain an exclamation of wonder and envy when on his way down Bubbling Well Road at night he swings around the Race Club corner and sees the million lights of Shanghai flash before him. The meanest shop on Nanking Road flaunts an electric splendor that far outshines Peking's most brilliant spot. In Peking electric lights punctuate the dark, in Shanghai they defy the brightest moon and will soon dispute the sun's supremacy in the field of illumination.

Shanghai lies upon its Yangtse mud, a city without unity, without plan, without visible signs of political support, but with an earnestness in the pursuit of business and electric illumination that gives it a touch of glory all its own.

Now whatever may be the effect of these two cities upon their Chinese inhabitants—and this is left for the investigation of some budding Chinese psychologist—the effect upon the foreigner is plain. The foreign resident of Peking, try as he may, cannot avoid being greatly impressed by the air of political dominance he finds about him. He may question this in his mind; but to his eye and to his feelings it carries conviction. He soon thinks that he is at the center of things in China. At the club he listens to one gentleman telling another gentleman that he has word from one of the President's advisers that a certain country is about to take vigorous steps in a certain matter. He hears the explanation. He soon takes part in the game himself. He may have come to China but a few months before full of the conviction that a nation's welfare depends upon the state of its ordinary citizens. He may have been quite certain that a country's prosperity depends more upon the condition of business and the state of the crops than upon the fact that the Governor of Hupeh has been censured by the Minister of War or upon the fact that the Military Governor of Kwangsi has been given the sword with the nine lions. He soon forgets his former convictions and listens to the gossip of the capital with that seriousness that always brings a smile to the face of his Shanghai friend. He becomes, if he stays long enough, a confirmed Pekingese. He surrounds himself with the chatter that takes that place of serious political concerns in Peking and fondly imagines that he is close to the heart of things in China. Meanwhile, his Shanghai friend wonders, to paraphrase Mr. Shaw's famous sentence, whether the Peking dust causes the Peking foreigner or the foreigner causes the dust.

In Shanghai things work differently. The foreigner arrives and becomes the inhabitant of a deskchair. He is wined and dined by other foreigners. He engages in endless discussions of the subject of exchange. He learns by experience the functions and duties of a compradore. He knows a Chinese servant or two. He buys things from the Chinese. He takes a few house-boat trips and settles down. He gets to know a little of China; he does his day's work and the matter rests. As he grows older he adds a touch of cynicism to his canniness about dollars and cents, he talks in large generalities about the Chinese, he poses, in confidence of course, as a man who knows something about China, and he retires to his own country full

of dogmatism and misinformation. In his younger days he may have met a few keen young enthusiasts among the Chinese and have been impressed by them, but as he has become acquainted with shipping documents and exchange contracts he has forgotten his enthusiasm for China. So it happens that Shanghai produces a man who is never at ease in the discussion of Chinese political matters, who believes that all would be well if in some way, he knows not how, political peace should come to this country and the population, freed from the exactions of predatory politicians, should take to buying the particular brand of milk or motor car he has for sale.

Consider but one of the interesting results! When a man gives himself up to vague hope he hopes most from those about whom he knows least. At a convention of business men there is great hope that the political leaders will accomplish great things for the country. At a meeting of politicians, there is a vague hope that the scientists will try some invention to make war impossible. At a meeting of scientists the solution of the world's ills is held to be the business of the clergy, The clergy look to the schools, and the teachers to the business men. No one likes to attack the problems that he knows to be difficult, and so considers the pleasant prospect of the other fellow's attacking them for him.

So Peking comes to have little faith that China's political problems will ever be solved by her politicians. The problems are too close, too overwhelming. Peking has seen the sordid game played too long to have much hope in it. Peking has seen a few earnest and straightforward men who came to nought and so Peking settles back to cynical comment upon problems that seem insolvable and difficulties that seem insurmountable. But back of this sophisticated skepticism there is the hope, which occasionally finds expression, that the industrial leaders of China, the business men of China and of foreign countries, the bankers who are interested in China, will find some way out.

Shanghai reacts in a similar way. The merchant and manufacturer proceeds to carry on his business as best he can in the muddled state of the country. He knows how difficult it is to carry on business successfully and profitably. He knows that industry is a hard master. He has his own sort of cynicism and skepticism to match that of the political observer at Peking, but in his case it is business of which he is skeptical. He does not look to his fellows to accomplish that disinterested assistance that he believes China needs. Business is business, is his comment. If China is to be helped to her feet, let it be done through political means. He looks with hope to the reform of politics that must one day, so he reasons, change Peking. He expects foreign statesmen and governments to help. Business men, he says, are not in business for their health.

It comes about that the public interest and the public good are crowded out. Peking looks to Shanghai and to the business men of China to do something. Shanghai looks to Peking and the governments of the world, that are represented in Peking, to do something. The answer is that each group should turn upon itself and stir up its own zeal and its own interest in the welfare of the country. Nothing is to be gained by allowing each group to continue its skepticism toward its own members and its vague hope that the others will do something. As long as business is held to be business and politics to be politics China will wait in vain for help. The Consortium must have behind it business men with a touch of statesmanship and political leaders with a touch of business sense. Let Shanghai consider what the business man owes to politics and let Peking consider what the political leader owes to the business community. Above all things let Peking see that its own efforts are its most important concern, and let Shanghai appreciate the same truth.

Cynical comment upon the vanity of expectations from one's own group is both amusing and useless. The rousing of one's own group to intelligent and disinterested action is harder, but seems to be necessary. How else are we to get forward. It is easy to suppose that others are doing what one is too absorbed or too selfish to do. The difficulty is that it probably isn't so!

Industrial China

BY JOHN DEWEY

NOWHERE in the world is the difference between industrious and industrial as great as in China. The industriousness of the Chinese is proverbial. Industrially, they are in the earliest stages of the revolution from domestic to machine production, and from transportation on the necks of men (and women and children) to the freight car. The necks of men:—for while the bulk of goods in central China is doubtless carried by its marvellous system of water-ways, yet when-ever winds fail the boats are towed with ropes attached to the shoulders of men—and women and children. On the Grand Canal, you can sometimes count forty persons from ten years up tugging at a rope attached to the mast of some clumsy junk. Even a Ruskin if abruptly placed in strictly mediaeval economic conditions might be forced to admit that there are two sides to the humanity of the steam locomotive. And the indiscriminate admirers of the mediaeval guild might learn something from a study of the workings of its Chinese counterpart.

My last six weeks have been spent in travelling through the Province of Kiangsu. Shanghai is located in this province and it is industrially and commercially the most advanced in China, the one with the most mills, railways and foreign trade. For details and statistics the reader may go to consular reports, trade journals, etc. This article has a humbler task. Its aim is merely to record impressions which seem to me to be indicative of the problems China has to face during the years of its oncoming accelerated industrial transformation.

The fifteen towns visited are scattered from the extreme north to the extreme south of the province; strictly speaking, two of them lie in the province of Chekiang to the south. The towns fall into four groups. The first contains the treaty ports, where foreign merchants have come in, where foreign capital is concentrated, and where foreign methods, though usually subjected to Chinese conditions in the form of the acceptance of the compradore as a middleman, set the pace. For technical commercial purposes, from a statistical point of view, these towns of which Shanghai is the most important, are doubtless the most interesting. From a social point of view they are the least interesting, except as one may want to make a study of the contact of two civilizations meeting with but one common object—the making of money.

Otherwise they are chiefly significant as revealing an increasing ability of the Chinese to adopt the joint stock and managerial system without coming to grief—as most of the early companies did that were exclusively Chinese. The reasons are worth recording, because they affect the entire problem everywhere

of the introduction of modern industrialism. The speculative element, the promoter element, was at first most marked. The general psychology was that of gold mine promoting. After an early furore in which most "investors" lost their money, the bitten became wary, and even legitimate enterprises could not secure attention, except in the case of a very small number of persons who had made a success of their joint-stock mills. In the next place, the Chinese family system with the obligation it puts upon the prosperous member of the family to carry all his relatives who wish to be carried made nepotism so common as to be an impossible burden. And in the third place, most of the earlier enterprises scorned the technique of putting aside reserve funds in a prosperous season, and of writing off for depreciations. A short life and a merry one was the usual motto. Now, however, business methods have developed to the point where many Chinese mills are successfully competing with foreign capital and foreign management. In fact, many Chinese think that the latter will soon be at a disadvantage because of the diversion of profits to the compradore and the lack of personal contact with workmen. But upon this point it is not possible to get facts that can be depended upon.

The second class includes towns at the opposite extreme of development, towns that are not only non-treaty ports but that are only beginning to be touched. The northern part of the province, for example, is almost as primitive as it was five hundred years ago. The building of a railway has created some flour mills, and since the war egg-factories have made a new market. Eggs that used to sell for a third of a cent apiece now bring three times that, and the producer gets most of the increase. In all of the towns and villages, the number of hens any one family can keep is limited by communal action, as otherwise hens would poach. The extraordinary cumulative effect of large numbers so characteristic of China is nowhere better demonstrated than in the hundreds of thousands of eggs that, nevertheless are, daily brought by hand, or rather by neck, to the factories. Such an impression may seem too slight to recorded. But it is typical of the kind of happening that is still most significant for the larger part of industrial China. Even this fact is increasing the value of land, raising the standard of living so that rural families that had only one bedding now have two and is changing the attitude toward railways from one of hostility to one of favor.

In these primitive districts one realizes also the immense odds that have to be overcome. There are districts of a million population that a few years ago had no public schools whatever, no public press, no postoffices, and where these facilities are still most scanty. The great positive obstacle is the activity of bandits. Being a robber is a recognized profession like being a merchant. The well-to-do live in constant fear of being looted so that their homes are bare as those of beggars and in fear of being kidnapped for ransom. The professions of soldier and bandit are interchangeable, and upon the whole the peasants prefer the latter. One hears the story of the traveller who met a whole village in flight with their household goods on mules and in wheelbarrows, because the soldiers were coming to protect them from bandits.

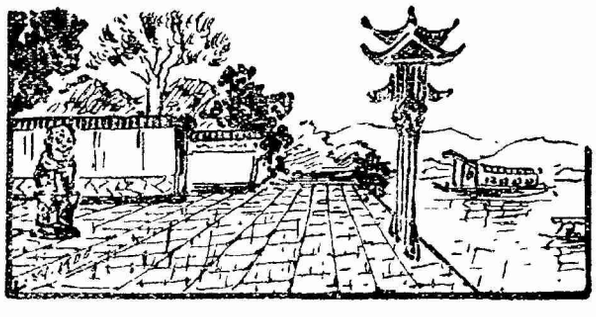
It is such facts as these that lead many to assert that any genuine industrial development of China must wait upon the formation of a strong and stabilized government. The significance of the political factor is evidenced in the province of Anwhei, which juts into the northern part of Kiangsu. Here is seen the perfect flower of militarism. The Military Governor recently closed all schools in the province for a year in order to spend the money on his army. He has been getting personal possession of all the mines in the province and recently diverted a river from two cities in order to make a canal to some of his mines. This is only an extreme case of the effect of present political conditions upon the industrial growth of China. Almost everywhere officials use their power, based on control of soldiers, to exact tribute. They levy blackmail on mills and mines; use the control of railways to manipulate the supply of cars until they can force an interest to be given them. Then they reinvest their funds in pawn shops, banks and other agencies of economic domination. Thus a new kind of feudalism is growing up in which militarism is a direct adjunct to capitalism. These men keep their spare millions in foreign banks and have places of refuge in foreign concessions. The control of the Ministries of Communications and of Finance is equivalent to an economic overlordship of China, and the effects ramify everywhere. The station master has to pay several thousands of dollars to get his job, and he recoups by charging fifty or a hundred dollars when a shipper wants a car. Yet industry and commerce are advancing, and there is probably as much reason for thinking that in the end their growth will reform government as that a stabilized government will permit the normal growth of industry.

The third class of towns consists of cities that also represent old China, but the prosperous and cultivated side of old China, cities that are now lazy, luxurious and refined along with extreme poverty and ignorance; towns that are slowly degenerating, for they want none of the new methods while the new methods are diverting industry and trade from them. To these cities go many retired officials with their stolen funds. As one moves about near the clubhouses and gilded house boats one hears everywhere the click of the gambling dominoes. There is money for dissipation and opium, but little for new industrial developments. Surplus funds are invested in neighboring rice lands; old small owners are crowded out, and a large class of tenant farmers is being created where family ownership has been the rule. Where the northern towns are merely primitive and backward, these once rich cities of the southern part of the province are reactionary and corrupt.

Finally there are industrial towns where foreigners cannot own land, or trade and where the chimneys of cotton and flour mills, and silk filatures are as numerous and smoky as in the factory districts of Shanghai—a development mostly of the last ten years, and indeed largely post-war. As it happens, the two most important of these towns present opposite types. In one of them the entire development has been in the hands of a single family, two brothers. And the leading spirit is one of the small group of men who vainly and heroically strove for the reformation of the Manchu dynasty from within. Finding his plans pigeon-holed and his efforts blocked, he retired to his native town and began almost single-handed a course of industrial and economic development. He has in his record the fact that he established the first strictly Chinese cotton mill in China and also the first normal school. And since both were innovations, since China had never had either of these thinge, he met with little but opposition and prophecies of disaster to himself and the district. Now the district is known popularly as the model town of China, with its good roads,

its motor buses for connecting various villages, its technical schools, its care of blind and deaf, its total absence of beggars. But the method is that of old China at its best, a kind of Confucian paternalism; an exhibition on the small scale of the schemes for the reformation of the country which were rejected on the large scale. The combination of the new in industry and the old in ideas is signalized in the girl and woman labor in the factories, while the magnate finds it "inconvenient" that boys and girls should be educated together after the age of ten years, with the usual result that most of the girls receive no schooling. The other town represents a go-as-you-please competitive development. There is less symmetry but more vitality. Many deplore the absence of cooperation and organization in developing civic life. But it is characteristic of young China that it regards the greater individualism with all its lack of system as more promising than what it terms the benevolent autocracy of the model town.

But all of the industrial towns have one problem in common, and it is the problem of China. Is the industrial development of China to repeat the history of Great Britain, the United States and Japan until the evils of total laissez faire bring about a labor movement and a class struggle? Or will the experience of other countries be utilized and will the development be humanized? China is the land of problems, of problems so deadlocked and interlocked that one is constantly reminded of the Chinese puzzles of his childhood days. But for China and for the whole world this problem of the direction to be taken by its industrial evolution is the one of chief importance. Outwardly all the signs as yet point to movement in the inhuman direction, to blind repetition of the worst stages of the Western industrial revolution. There are no factory laws, and if there were, no government capable of administering and enforcing them. You find silk filatures in which children of eight and ten are working fourteen hours a day for a pittance, and twelve hours is the regular shift in all the mills. And these establishments have many of them for the last few years paid dividends of from fifty to two hundred and fifty per cent a year. Superficially China looks at the outset of its industrial career like the paradise of the socially unrestrained exploiter. The case, however, is not so simple or so certain. It is still conceivable that the future historian will say that the resistance of China to the introduction of the agencies of modern production and distribution, the resistance which was long cited as the classic instance of stupid conservatism, was in truth the manifestation of a mighty social instinct which led China to wait until the world had reached a point where it was possible for society to control the industrial revolution instead of being its slave. But the tail of an article is no place even to list the conditions and forces which make such a history conceivable: only conceivable at the best, not necessarily probable, to say nothing of certain.—*The New Republic.*



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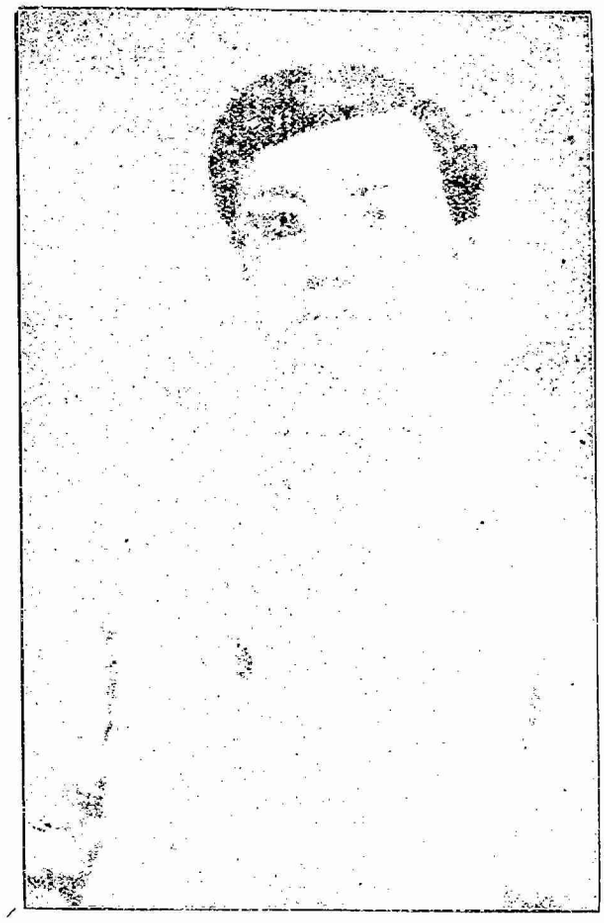
Who's Who in China



Liu Kung
(劉公字仲文)

Liu Kung was born in Siangyang, Hupeh. After studying Chinese for ten or eleven years, he went to Japan to study in Tung Wen College (同文書院). *Afterwards he entered Dung Ping University* (東斌), *When Dung Ping was closed, he was transmitted to Ming Tze University* (明治大學). *It was there that he learned political science. At that time the Chinese revolutionists in Japan organized a society, named Tung Ming* (同盟會), *in order to overthrow Chin Dynasty and he became a member of it.*

In 1904 when the revolutionists of Hunan and Kiangsi rose in Pingsiang and Lilling (萍醴) *to overthrow the Chin Dynasty, he was appointed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen to come back to Hupeh to persuade the native army to rise also. When he got back the revolution of Hunan and Kiangsi was put down and many revolutionists of Hupeh, such as Liu Kia-yuan* (劉家運) *and Chu Tze-lung* (朱子龍), *were all caught by Tsang Tze-tung, the Viceroy of Hupeh, and so he returned to Japan.*

After this he called together many of his intimate friends, such as Tsang Peh-siang (張百祥) *Yang King-kong* (楊晉康) *and Jan Dar-fang* (焦達峯), *the former Tutuh of Hunan, to organize a Kung Chin Society* (共進會) *as a branch of Tung Ming Society, was elected the president of Hupeh branch, and became the leader of the revolutionists of Hupeh. In the year 1911, he came to Wuchang and established many secret organizations all over Wuhan in order to persuade the native army to rise in revolution with them at any convenient time. The army in Wuhan was persuaded to rise on the Mid-autumn Festival of that year. But un-*

fortunately, it was discovered by the policemen. His wife, brother and some other revolutionists were caught and put into prison. The three celebrated martyrs, Pang, Yang and Liu (彭楊劉三烈士), were also executed on that occasion. At such dangerous times, Liu went to the different army stations in Wuchang to urge the persuaded soldiers to rise in revolution at once and they followed him. The Viceroy's Yamen was attacked first and the Viceroy, Shui Tzen by name, (瑞徵) was driven away. In a short time all the city of Wuchang was occupied by the revolutionary army. On the next day the cities of Hankow and Hanyang were captured.

After that all the revolutionists of Hupeh elected him to be the Tutuh of the province. But he refused and recommended Li Yuan-hung in his stead. When Dr. Sun Yat-sen got this news he appointed Mr. Liu the Inspection Commissioner of Hupeh. When Nanking was captured by the revolutionary army and the provisional government was established there, Liu was appointed commander-in-chief of an army to attack Peking by the provisional president. When he got to Siangyang, the Shanghai Peace Conference had been opened and hostilities ended.

During Yuan Shih-kai's (袁世凱), presidency, Liu's army was disbanded and he was appointed to be Yuan's high advisor. Yuan granted him the Second Order of Merit.

In the rising of the second revolution, Liu went out of Peking to Shanghai secretly and did many things to help this cause.

When Yuan Shih-kai tried to be the monarch, Liu went to Hankow secretly for the purpose of capturing Wuchang. While Yuan died and Li Yuan-hung succeeded him as president of the Republic of China, Lin was also appointed by Li to be his high advisor, but refused.

When he went back to Siangyang at the time of his mother's death, Li Tien-tsai (黎天才), the former Occupation Commissioner of Siangyang, declared independence from the Northern government and Liu was cordially asked by him to be his advisor. When Siangyang was attacked by the army of the North, Liu went with Li to the East of Hupeh. In this places he became a victim of consumption and went back to Shanghai to seek a cure. He died in Shanghai on the twelfth of April 1920.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

The Tree in China and America

From the "Chicago Tribune"

In China a great tragedy is being played. It might be entitled "The Tree," for it is because the tree has gone that famine has stricken millions and death swings his scythe where there are no crops for men to gather.

In the famine district no drop of rain has fallen for eight months and there are no reserves of moisture to maintain the life of growing things, for the trees are gone long ago and when the rains, occasional and violent like our own, fall they run off, as from a roof, carrying the soil away.

Trees hold moisture by holding soil and by retarding both evaporation and drainage. A treeless land cannot support a great population and if taken over for cultivation will in time lose the soil which is necessary to plant growth.

China is a warning to this country and especially to the agricultural middle west. Our soil is deep but by no means inexhaustible. Look at our muddy streams, if you would know what is happening to it. In England and northern Europe the streams are clear. The rains are even and comparatively gentle though copious. Trees are everywhere and they have relatively little wind. So age after age men draw upon the soil and will draw.

Now so in this valley and plain land unless we plant trees. They only can save our patrimony.

But the individual cannot be depended upon to do this. Tree planting does not promise immediate returns to the planter, like wheat and corn, and the farmer of today says, "Why should I invest for posterity?"

Therefore the state and the nation must take action; counties and towns also. Standing forests are few, but such as are should be conserved. But ours is a prairie land and if we are to have trees enough to save the soil we must plant them. They should be set along all the roads and highways and wherever possible along streams and rivers. It has been objected to planting along roads that they would prevent prompt drying up after rain. This does not outweigh the reason for planting, but it can be met by planting intelligently back from the roadway and by building better roads. Better roads are coming and with them trees for shelter from sun and wind will add greatly to the comfort and pleasure of those who use them, besides giving the land the protection needed if it is to remain arable.

Forestation must be taken more seriously in our midwest and in the country generally. It is not merely profitable to the nation, it is necessary. Without trees America will suffer the fate of China.

Chinese Press Comment

TRANSLATED BY FRANCIS ZIA

Peking's New Program of Reconstruction

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

We understand that the Peking government has circularized the provinces on the subject of a new reconstructive program, inviting the suggestions of the provincial authorities. The program has four outstanding features, namely the hastening of the election, the expeditious completion of the elections, the energetic prosecution of the disarmament scheme and the reduction of administrative expenses by reducing the official emoluments.

As we have said before, national unity can be either real or farcical and the latter is nothing more than a temporary delusion, which will embitter popular sentiments when the people find they have been camouflaged. It is not reprehensible to try to save time over the elections, but the main danger not to be forgotten is that a parliament made up of a majority of unscrupulous men will be a curse to the nation and it is difficult to conceive how the government can possibly have a successful, uncorrupted election, when so many treacherous campaigns are set in full swing by influential politicians for the capture of votes at high prices. The idea of military curtailment is certainly very commendable, but so far, we have not seen a single definite program along practical lines.

There must be funds provided to pay off the outstanding arrears of army pay and it is a mystery from where the funds will be forthcoming, when

every money-producing device has been unearthed and employed by the government. As regards the reduction of official emoluments, we fail to see the wisdom of enforcing the rigid rule of a 40 percent reduction in the case of all government servants, regardless of the amount of the salary drawn.

The rule may not upset the financial condition of the high-salaried officials but it is bound to inflict unbearable, monetary hardships on the members of government offices who can just manage to get along with what they actually earn. There will be no more efficiency when financial troubles engage the mind of these aggrieved men.

We are afraid that, until the present Premier is prepared to face facts such as they are, all these fine-sounding schemes and program will go the way of air castles, as their predecessors have done.

The Merchants and The Press

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

In an article from the pen of Hsu Tsang-shui, published in the "Banker's Weekly," dealing with the press as an organ of modern commercial knowledge, the writer has administered some pointed criticisms on the backwardness of the press in performing its functions in this respect. It is not our intention to challenge this statement, for our opinion is that, on the whole, Mr, Hsu has written a very sensible article on a momentous problem but we wish to avail ourselves of this opportunity to explain that, in order that the press may be a powerful organ for providing the merchants with an adequate fund of modern commercial knowldege, so that they can safely shape their policy with the newspapers as a guide, the merchants should give the press that measure of cooperation which is rightly expected of them.

In the first place, the merchants should realize that the press is a powerful organ for the development of commerce, In the second place, the merchants should not lock up too much in the safe of secrecy such commercial news items as might be safely published for the information of the general public. It might be expecting too much from our merchants if we were to ask them to contribute commercial news to the papers, but it is certainly a reasonable request if we ask them to speak freely when they are approached by our reporters for news that belongs to the category of common property.

It is impossible for the papers to give their best services editorially when they have at their command a few meagre facts and have difficulty to get statements confirmed in regard to their authenticity. In making an appeal to our merchants for cooperation between them and the press, we wish to conclude with the concluding paragraph of the article to which we have referred:—

"In fine, it is the writer's opinion that the newspaper is essential to the acquisition of modern knowledge and the merchant not equipped with this knowledge is like a captain sailing without a chart. Hence the merchants in foreign countries attach very great importance to the newspapers and study them with the same assiduity as is the case of the student clinging to his textbooks. Modern commerce has attained such a stage of evolution that the merchant who expects to hold his place in society must take up the newspaper and imbibe therefrom the new knowledge which alone can satisfy his thirst for progress. Without this knowledge, a merchant is not a trader, but a speculator and he drifts with circumstances instead of mastering them,"

Baron Hayashi's Speeches to be Read Between the Lines

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

Baron Hayashi, Japan's Ambassador to the Court of St. James, has recently delivered several speeches in London relating to international problems. He has spoken on the Shantung Question, the military and naval programs of expansion in the United States and Japan, and Japan's China policy. As specimens of subtle, flexible diplomatic language which magnifies Japan's merits and hides her mistakes, these addresses would place Baron Hayashi on the plane of an accomplished public speaker. As a rule, a diplomat is looked upon as a propagandist and his utterances should not be taken too seriously. But no diplomat is justified in playing upon the credulence of his audience by indulging in the exaggeration or distortion of facts because a diplomat who represents the interests of a whole country is a responsible person, and as such he must speak carefully. We do wish to pronounce any judgment on the value of the speeches of Baron Hayashi, but what we cannot refrain from expressing is that a number of his statements are not in agreement with facts.

Japan on the one hand professes genuine interest in the scheme of world disarmament and on the other has made appropriations for increasing her navy and army. He says that the blame for the non-restoration of Tsingtau lies with China. This is a charge which we must repudiate because it was on account of the declaration of war by the Japanese on the Germans at Tsingtau that the Japanese soldiers entrenched themselves in Chinese territory. That war was over long ago and the Japanese should have retired just as the British, American and French soldiers have unconditionally retired from Belgium where they were at one time stationed when the war was in progress. It is unreasonable to argue that the evacuation of Tsingtau should be made a cause of negotiations. Baron Hayashi also spoke on the necessity of friendly relations between Japan and China. He knew very well that the Chinese never wanted to become the enemies of the Japanese, but the fact is the Japanese were prone to show their friendship in the form of ultimatums as was the case of the coercive 21 Demands in 1915 or in the form of invading Chinese territory as was the case of the Hungchun affair, and such friendship was naturally repugnant to the Chinese as it would be to any other people under the sun.

New Year Brings New Responsibilities

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

Notwithstanding the incessant cry of "New China" which has filled our ears during the past year, and notwithstanding the efforts put forth during the past twelve months to make that cry a reality, we have to admit at the threshold of a new year that we have still a corrupt government and a dark society with all the proofs of bad government and retrogressive society before us, instances of which are found in the contracting of loans for military appropriations, the retention of the abominable Tuchunate, the continued smuggling of rice profiteers, etc. But let us ask ourselves this question:— In whose hands lies the power of renovating China? And we shall have to answer that this power is in the hands of the people. We can make a new China with our own efforts. Union is strength. Let us work for a new China by combined efforts in the directions of opening more good schools to educate the rising generations, establishing more factories so

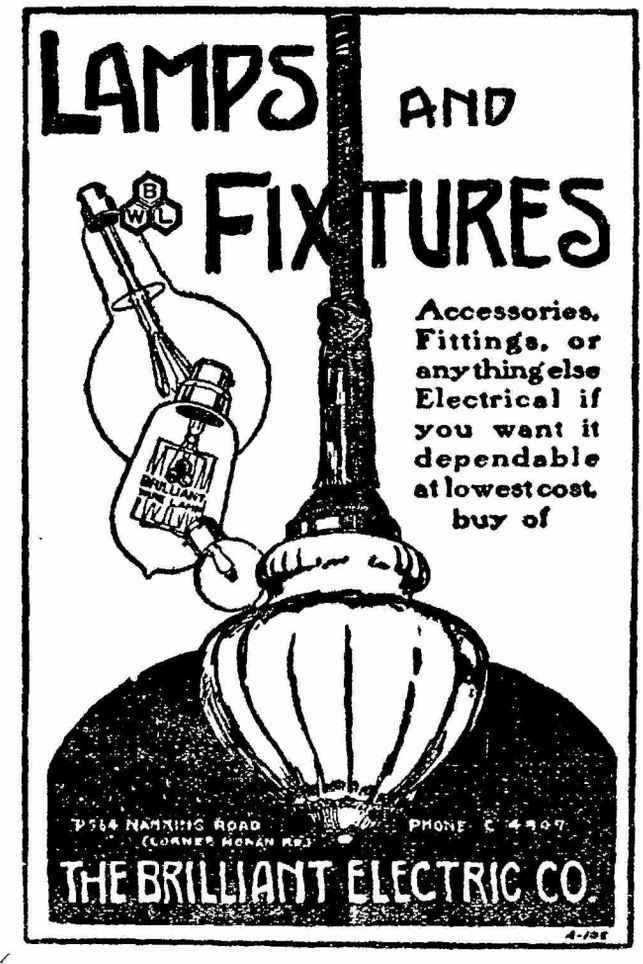
as to provide work for the unemployed masses, exercising a rigid surveillance on secret consumption of opium and kindred drugs so as to put an end to devitalising practices, and organizing lecturing groups for awakening the people to their new privileges and new duties as republican citizens. Let us choose some line of social work and set about to carry it out with bulldog tenacity. We must also analyse our predominant failings for the past year. If we have been extravagant in the past, we must choose for ourselves the motto of industry and frugality and resolutely overcome our failing. It is only by individual exertions in doing these simple tasks that we shall in time succeed to revolutionise our society and lay the foundation for a new China worthy of the esteem of a first-class world power in every respect.

A Program of Reform for the Tsinghua College

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

We have received from a correspondent, Lu Tzu-wei, a brief statement of his views as to the necessity of amending the policy hitherto pursued by the Tsinghua Collge in the matter of sending students for education in the higher branches of knowledge in American universities. He maintains that better, if not equal, opportunities should be given to our girl students who have had in the past to present themselves for examination every two years with the provision that the number of successful candidates was limited to ten and this examination has not been held at regular intervals. Mr. Lu next recommends that the scope of the selection of qualified students be extended to university graduates who have completed their courses in institutions other than the Tsinghua College, and the elevation of the Tsinghua College curriculum with a view to giving the students university training from the time of their admission so as to fit them for more progressive work in American universities.

We endorse the views of our correspondent as being the conclusions of a sane impartial survey of the problem with which he deals. However, we wish to avail ourselves of this opportunity to point out that there is need for radical reform in the question of the control of the Tsinghua College which happens to have vested in the Waichiaopu. We contend that the Waichiaopu which is the depository of diplomatic talent, is not a competent organ to administer the affairs of the Tsinghua College which, being an educational institution, should be placed under the control of the Ministry of Education with the aid of a group of American educationalists chosen from the ranks of university specialists in America who will form a committee, which will also include as members those of the Tsinghua students that have been graduated from American universities with the doctor's degree. The Tsinghau College should be raised to the status of a university and the whole committee will serve on the faculty of the new university, but this university will be unlike the others by reason of the fact that it furnishes training free of charge. It is in fact the university of the labouring classes. The selection of the candidates for training in the United States might be confined to the teachers as the selection of students will be increasingly difficult on account of the similarity of qualifications. In the old days, it was a hard job to get sufficient students willing to cross the water but now the applicants exceed by far the allotted vacancies. On the whole, the students will gain because each year will see the graduation in Tsinghua of students who have received gratuitously, thanks to American generosity, a university education, and the number of such students will only be limited by the accommodation capacity of Tsinghua.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The Emancipation of Chinese Womanhood

BY T. F. WU

Ever since the beginning of history there has been great inequality and injustice in human society. In the family there is too often a lack of sympathy and understanding. In society there are selfish and non-ethical elements in control. There is destitution of social principles and there is failure to promote happiness and union. In the case of women, there is a horizontal line that isolates them almost entirely from men. Through hundreds of years they have been looked down upon and considered as the "weaker vessels." Besides, they have suffered from all sorts of punishments and inflictions. There have been economic restrictions and intellectual repressions. There have been political limitations and social distinction, yet, there have been unjust confinements and oppressions.

Look at old Rome, how unmercifully woman was treated. If she was found at fault, she must beg for mercy at the feet of her husband, for her life was in his hands. Turn to India. Girls were despised when born and "bartered away to some unknown husband at an immature age." "They were neglected in sickness, lived without hope and died in the darkest despair." Even in civilized Europe, instances can be found, though of a different type, but none the less full of harm. During the Napoleonic period the French woman was under the domination of man. She was

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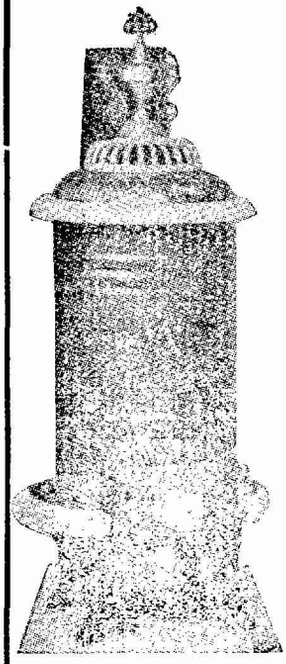

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narrowly limited in education. She was not admitted to the franchise and was excluded from participation in public affairs. The same was true of England and Germany.

But during the last two centuries, conditions have changed. It was self-consciousness on the part of women and the awakening to social justice of the masses that launched the movement for woman's emancipation which has eventually led to the formation of a new social order in most of the civilized countries. In England we note how appealing and popular was Queen Mary's treatise on "The Vindication of the Rights of Woman" during the latter half of the eighteenth century. In 1876, by Act of Parliament, woman was allowed to study law and medicine. In 1898 she engaged in industry and the professions and became economically independent. After the Great War woman suffrage was fully established. It is worthy of note that before that time she had failed thirteen times in her efforts to secure political rights. It was only through hard work and persistence that she finally emancipated herself from oppression and injustice and attained a position equal to that of man.

About the same time similar movements were operating in Germany, France, Norway and Denmark. Meetings were held and committees chosen. It was the problem of emancipation—emancipation along educational, economic and political lines, which absorbed the attention of all classes of women. Consequently old yokes have been thrown off and the principle of equality is more and more observed.

Fellow countrymen: Let us not overlook the importance of this movement. It is not a fashionable doctrine learned by rote—it is an inevitable growth. It surges forward from many troubled hearts, hearts that are distressed and sorrowful and oppressed. Moreover, it is not merely a destructive movement; it is one of fundamental readjustment.

Professor Ellwood says, "In the world of life, with its constant change and ceaseless struggle, only those organisms can survive which maintain a high degree of flexibility and adaptabiliy". It is emancipation therefore, emancipation of womanhood that China must have today. It is reconstruction of the social order that she is earnestly seeking. Let us not prejudice the one nor neglect the other. In speaking more directly to my subject, the emancipation of Chinese womanhood, I feel that woman ought to have a social standing. That society is composed of individual organisms that carry on common life process by mutual cooperation has long been an established principle. And "each for all and all for each" has become the motto in living a social life. Hence, neither the egoistic doctrine nor the altruistic is the right conception of society. The ultimate doctrine must meet the ethical problems of a social community of which all are members. Now, why should two hundred million members of our society be excluded from playing their part in the social process while the other two hundred million concentrate in themselves all the social forces? Why should our sisters be secluded in small cells and lead gloomy and unhappy lives while we enjoy all the privileges? Oh! what injustice!

It is high time for us to decide what course we are going to take,—to play the game squarely or otherwise. In fact, so long as we continue to play the

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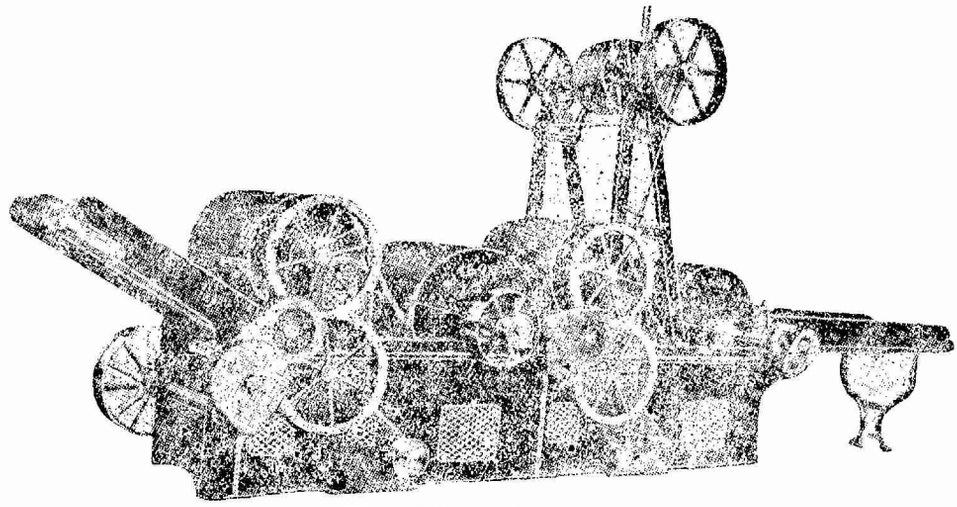

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game selfishly, confusion and disorder are sure to come where these do not already exist. May we not change our course of living? May we not realize more fully and deeply the social principles? Let reason and justice settle all these questions. However, in no less degree does the gravity of the present situation in China demand intellectual emancipation of our women. Our educational statistics show that there is a great percentage of our women who are uneducated. This is not due to their mental inferiority, but to their exclusion from educational opportunities. They are confined to their homes throughout their lives. They are falsely instructed in blind obedience. They are taught a little hand work and embroidery. Their only functions are limited to rearing children and keeping house. They are deprived of the privilege of knowing public affairs. They do not enjoy the blessings of science and modern education, but are paralyzed by tradition and driven to pursue a dark life. In short, they are compelled to be inactive and ignorant with the result that free exercise of the mind has been made practically impossible. Again, their lack of education not only stunts their own intellectual development, but also causes great loss to the family as well as to society and the nation. They provide no education for their children. They give them no inspiration or high ideals. In a word, they do next to nothing in the building of true citizenship.

Social evils are widespread and deeply intrenched in China? What is to be the fundamental solution of these problems? Will it not be home education? Social progress is based upon intellect. Can a settled and prosperous society be built upon illiteracy and ignorance? Suffice it to say, in this progressive age, the intellectual emancipation of Chinese womanhood is a more urgent question than ever before. Furthermore, there is a still greater need for Chinese women to be emancipated from pagan religion, a religion which keeps them rigid and conservative, a religion which prevents the exercise of their reason and hinders all proper development. There are thousands and thousands of Chinese women who, because of the magic of superstition, drift along without being conscious of their situation. No small number of them even leave their homes and children and devote their time to religious services in convents with the hope that they may enter into a higher form of existence in their next life. To tell the truth the social atmosphere is saturated with witchcraft, pagan worship and superstitious phenomena. We see thousands of monks living on the enormous contributions of superstitious women without rendering any service to our country. We see also numerous magnificent temples which could be used for educational purposes. We see finally that there are hundreds of those who could be useful workers in the industries and professions who have become monks for the sole purpose of living an easy life. In short, the result of superstitious religion has been a tremendous detriment to our social development and brought about circumstances that call for immediate amelioration. Women should no longer be allowed to live in superstition nor should they be content to live in darkness. They should take shelter in God's wisdom and seek for truth which will really

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better their condition, meet their spiritual needs and benefit the "Great Society". Thus our family life will become as stable as a mountain which cannot be shaken down.

This is the transitional period in our history, the period of emancipation and reconstruction. There is urgent demand for social equality, liberal education and true religion. Are you willing to accept the challenge of service and assist in turning our arid desert into a well watered plain? The demand has long been upon us, but we have been hindered by our obstinate hearts and unresponsive minds. Our stubbornness has indeed produced terrible results. May I in conclusion stress once more the emancipation of our womanhood, a step which turned darkened Europe into an enlightened continent and gave democracy an opportunity? I hope that all Chinese men will realize that it is a violation of the social principle to encroach upon woman's rights and freedom. I hope the women will be conscious of their situation and seek to emancipate themselves. I hope that sympathy and understanding will exist in every family and that home education will prosper. I hope the Christian spirit will flow in all circles of our social life. When that day comes, I can see distinctly a New China in which men, women and children will have happy hearts and bright faces and will enjoy all the blessings that God bestows upon them. Is this mere imagination? Is it hard to accomplish? Faith only will carry us to the goal. Let us bear the burden, face the difficulties, and dedicate our lives to sacrifice. Indeed the salvation of China lies upon us.

With the American Woman's Club

Previous to the musical program, arranged by Mrs. T. W. Stedman for the regular meeting of the American Woman's Club held at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday afternoon, January 11, Mrs. O. M. Green of Shanghai and Dr. J. C. Ferguson, adviser to the Chinese government of Peking, talked on the conditions existing in the famine area of North China at the present time.

A short business meeting was held at the opening of the meeting, presided over by Mrs. R. I. Clapp, vice-president of the club, acting for Mrs. Lobingier, president. A Nominating Committee was elected and those chosen to serve on this committee were Mesdames P. L. Bryant, Fryer, R. Lang, J. K. Gold and N. Y. Harris. A list of new arrivals in Shanghai were also admitted to membership in the club and they are as follows: Mesdames T. R. Dakeman, H. L. Cook, W. N. Gray, D. B. Howrey, David Koo, E. Wanster, P. E. Mann, M. H. McIntosh, W. McRae, E. Musbaumer, H. G. Pate, J. Parker, L. Patstone, A. F. Reynolds, F. R. Scott, and the Misses Florence Brown, H. Hoorin, Irene West, Gretchen Fitkins, and Seal Thompson.

Following the brief talk made by Mrs. Green and Dr. Ferguson, an excellent paper on the interpretation of "Opera" was given by Ronald B. Hurry, Mus. Bac., of the Holy Trinity Cathedral, illustrated by Mrs. J. W. Isenmann and Mr. Brunelli.

Mrs. Green related some of the experiences told by others who had been in the famine area, the harrowing tale of the fathers and mothers selling their children, hanging themselves, and resorting to other acts of violence caused by starvation. She also

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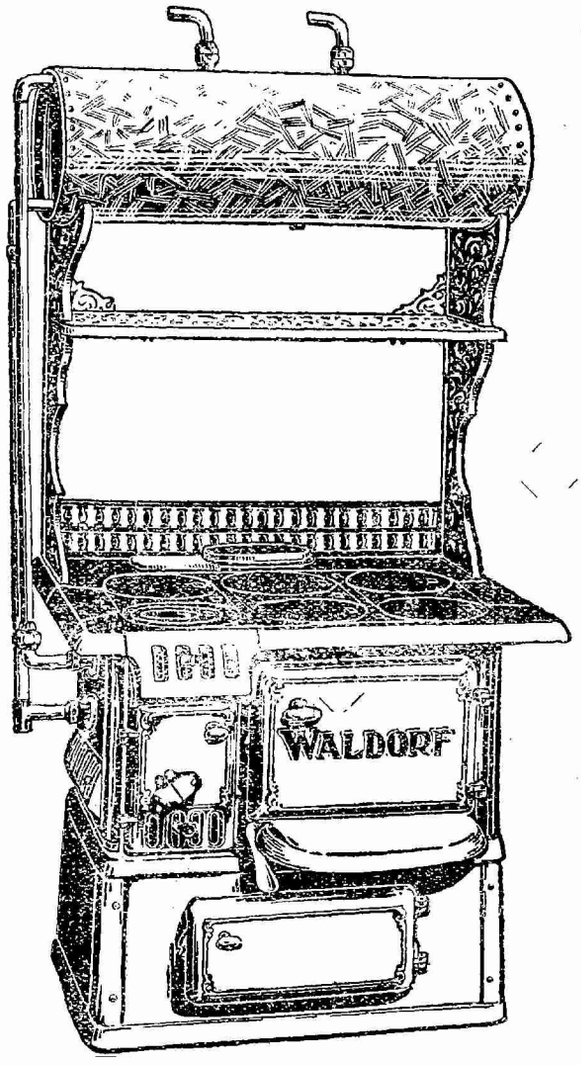

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mentioned how $2 or $3 a month would save the life of one child, clothing can be secured for the people from $2.50 for a man's two-piece padded garment to eighty cents for a baby's. "We have sent away about 4,000 suits, and have another 2,000 on order. We need the money and are hoping for a great response to this call."

Mrs. Green announced that one way to raise money to carry on the work was the raffle for statuary now being conducted by the Women's Foreign Famine Relief Society. Tickets are on sale for $5 each and can be had from various stores in Shanghai. If one doesn't win a piece of statuary they are saving a child's life.

Dr. Ferguson, adviser to the Chinese government at Peking, also spoke briefly on this subject. He told of the organization of the Famine Relief Committee and gave some interesting details about the famine work as it is actually being done, comparing it with work done in 1910 for flood relief.

Following these talks Mr. Hurry read a paper on "Opera," and the program illustrating the paper given by Mrs. Isenmann and Mr. Brunelli follows:

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MR. BRUNELLI

Accompanist.....Marie Louise Brunelli

Madame Butterfly.....Puccini

MRS. ISENMAN

Accompanist.....Maestro Paci

Aria Fedora.....Giordano

MR. BRUNELLI

Accompanist.....Marie Louise Brunelli

La Boheme .....Puccini

MRS. ISENMAN

MR. BRUNELLI

Accompanist.....Maestro Paci

* * * *

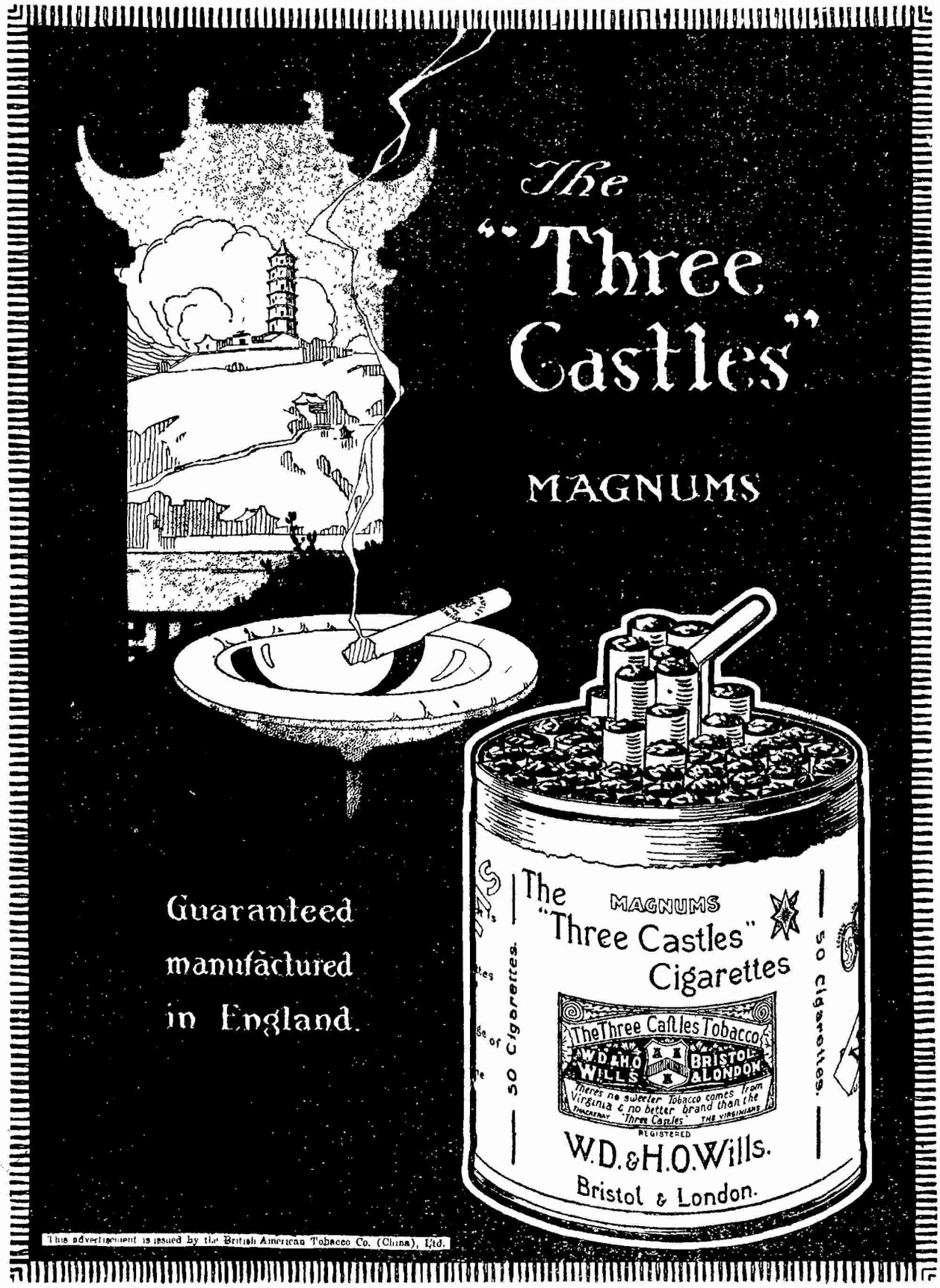
"Blue and White Porcelains" will be the subject of a paper to be read by Miss Sarah M. Bosworth at the next meeting of the Literary Department, to be held at the Royal Asiatic Society Hall, 5 Museum Road, Shanghai, on Friday afternoon, January 14, at 4:30 o'clock. Miss Ada I. Eickmeyer will read a paper on "Emperor Kang Hsi." Mrs. H. A. Wilbur will preside at this meeting.

* * * *

On Monday morning, January 17, at 10:30 o'clock the Social Service Department of the American Woman's Club will hold a meeting. Plans are being made for the club to hold a tea-dance at an early date for famine relief and local charities.

* * * *

"Directed Activity in the Home," is the subject of a paper to be read by Mrs. G. B. Fryer, and a review of Gulick's "Physchology of Play," is to be read by Mrs. H. K. Wright at a meeting of the Mother's Department of the club on Wednesday, January 19, at 10:30 a. m. at the Carlton Cafe.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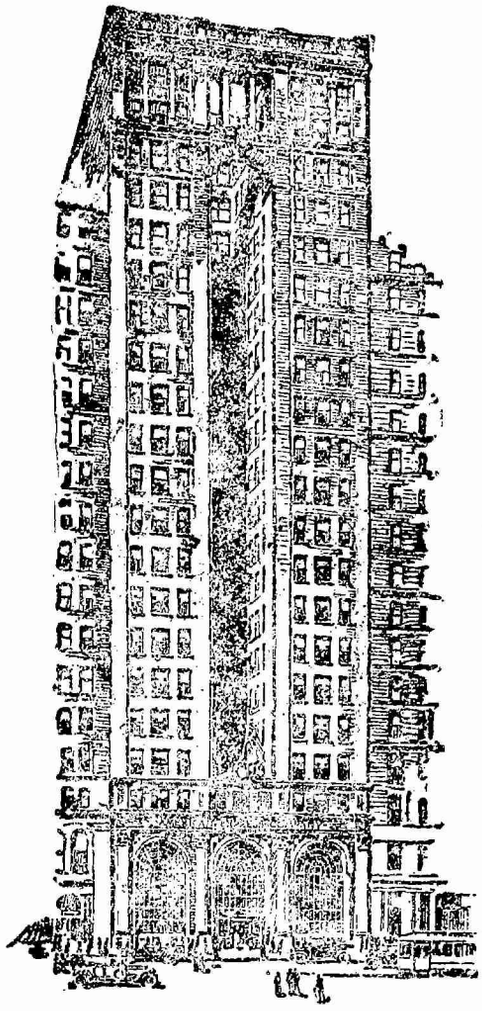

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It has been announced by the Library Department of the club that books are now available for members of the club from one club meeting to another and can be had at the club library which is in the building of the Carlton Cafe.

Miss Hartwell of Foochow in Manila

The mission of Miss Emily S. Hartwell in the Philippines is meeting with the generous assistance and cooperation of the Chinese community and the public, according to the *Manila Daily Bulletin*. Miss Hartwell is the founder of the Foochow Orphanage of Foochow, China. She went to Manila a short time ago to solicit donations from local Chinese and others for the institution.

It was learned from a reliable source that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Manila is today considering the plan of extending to the Foochow Orphanage a yearly endowment of $5,000. It was also stated that the plan contemplates the approval and support of the prominent Chinese business men, especially the president of the Chamber of Commerce, Dee C. Chuan.

The merchants of the city, it was also stated at the Chinese consulate yesterday, are taking an active part in the campaign to raise a large sum for the support of the institution.

The Foochow Orphanage is the development of a protestant mission established years ago by the father of Miss Hartwell. In recognition of the noble services of the founder the government of China has extended to Miss Hartwell letters of commendation and medals of honor. She brought with her to Manila letters of introduction from prominent Chinese officials and educators as well as well known missionaries.

U. S. Shipping Board Boats to Make First Trip in Spring

The United States Shipping Board boats to be placed in service by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which were originally designed as troopships and now transformed into passenger ships, are expected to make their first run sometime early in the spring. The *s. s. Golden Gate* the first of these Ships to come East is under the command of Captain George Yardley, formerly of the *s. s. Venezuela*.

The second Pacific Mail 535 that will sail for China will be the *s. s. Empire State*, will be commanded by Capt, Thomas Fleming, now captain of the *s. s. Ecuador*. Following this steamer will be a third vessel the *Palmetto State* under the command of Captain Henry Nelson, now commander of the *s. s. Venezuela*. The fourth of the Pacific Mail Shipping Board ships will be the *s. s. Hoosier State*, commanded by Captain Thomas Blau, now in command of the *s. s. Colombia*, and the fifth the *Lone Star* be commanded by Captain George Dockstader.

Two of the big 535's that have been awarded to the Matson Navigation Company are the *Hawkeye State* and the *Buckeye State* and these are shortly to go into service between Baltimore and the Hawaiian Islands. In addition to these vessels an entirely new passenger service into the Far East soon is to be opened by the Admiral Line with five Shipping Board boats allocated to that company which will operate out of Seattle and it is understood that one or more new vessels are to be placed in service by the China Mail,

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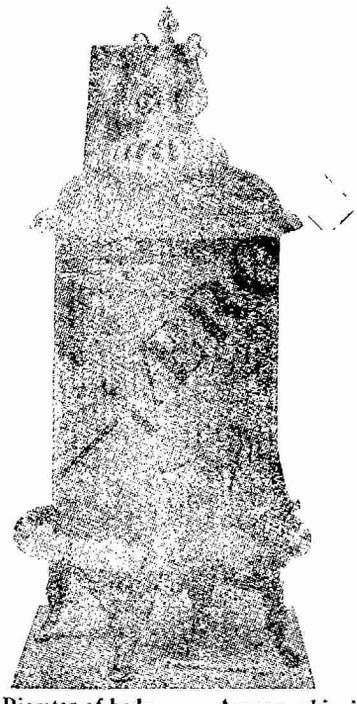

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American Chamber of Commerce Forms at Tsingtao

The business men of the American community of Tsingtao have organized as American Chamber of Commerce of that port in order that commercial interests of themselves and their own nationals might be properly taken care of. The first organization was effected at a meeting held on November 9 and the body is now operative.

The Chamber has announced its willingness, through its secretary, F. Adams, to be of service to American firms in Shanghai and the other commercial centers of China in matters of business concerning the interests of American firms or commerce in the territory adjacent to Tsingtao.

The Tsingtao Chamber is the seventh American commercial body in China. The other chambers are at Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, Changsha, and Harbin.

General Slump in Exports to the United States From Shanghai

A report showing the general slump in exports to the United States from Shanghai has been forwarded to Washington from the United States Consulate here. The report shows more than $16,000,000 decrease in silk shipments during 1920. Commodities to the value of G. $71,159,225 were sent to the continental United States during the past year. The exports to the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands amounted to more than half million dollars additionally. According to the report, however, several of the items in the list show increases over the figures for 1919, both as to quantities and qualities, with the exception of raw silk which shows a decrease of more than 1,000,000 pounds in quantity. The quantities and values for albumen, human hair, and peanut oil also show marked decreases. Among the commodities that show a two-fold or greater increase are antimony, frozen eggs, fibres, peanuts and sugar.

U. S. Naval Officer Killed at Vladivostok

Lieut. W. H. Langdon, chief engineer of the United States *s. s. Albany*, stationed at Vladivostok was shot by a Japanese sentry early Sunday morning, January 9, while returning to his vessel. The first dispatch telling of the incident stated that the officer was shot in the back and although wounded in the left lung above the heart, was able to return to the Albany unaided. He died on the afternoon of the day he was wounded.

Admiral Gleaves, Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Fleet of the United States Navy, was reported on Thursday morning to be enroute to Vladivostok from Manila on a fast destroyer, the *s. s. Hart*, to investigate the shooting. The *s. s. New Orleans*, stationed in the river at Shanghai was planning to leave her mooring on Thursday morning, January 13, after getting her complete bunkerage of fuel and other supplies.

A Tokio dispatch regarding the incident says that the Japanese soldier was a sentry in front of the headquarters of the eleventh division on Peter the Road Great at Vladivostok. The officer by suspicious action drew the attention of the sentry who challenged in the Russian language. The officer is said to have

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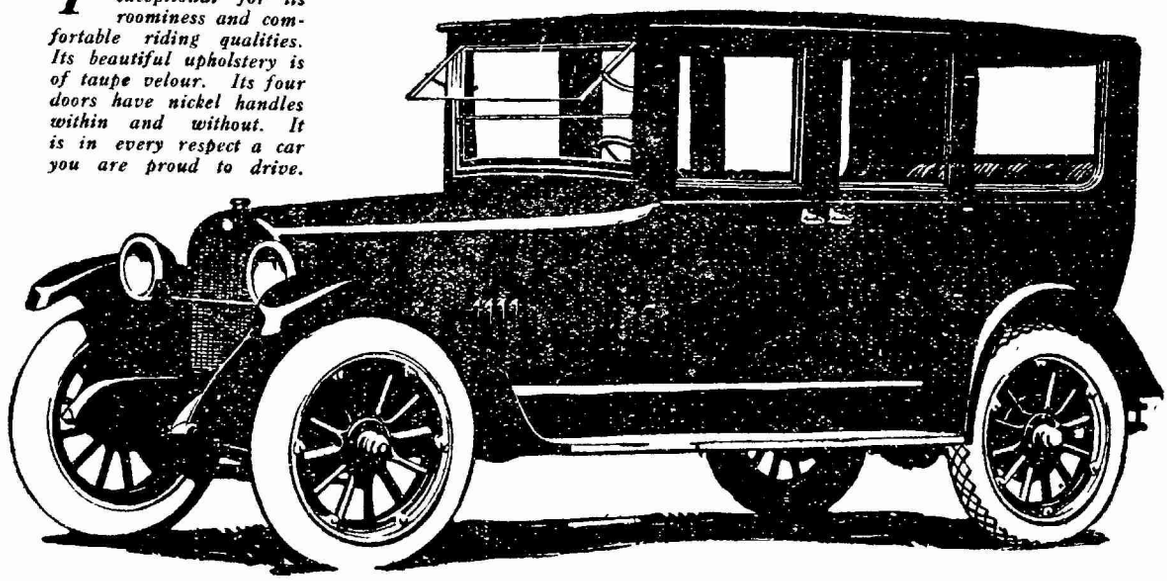

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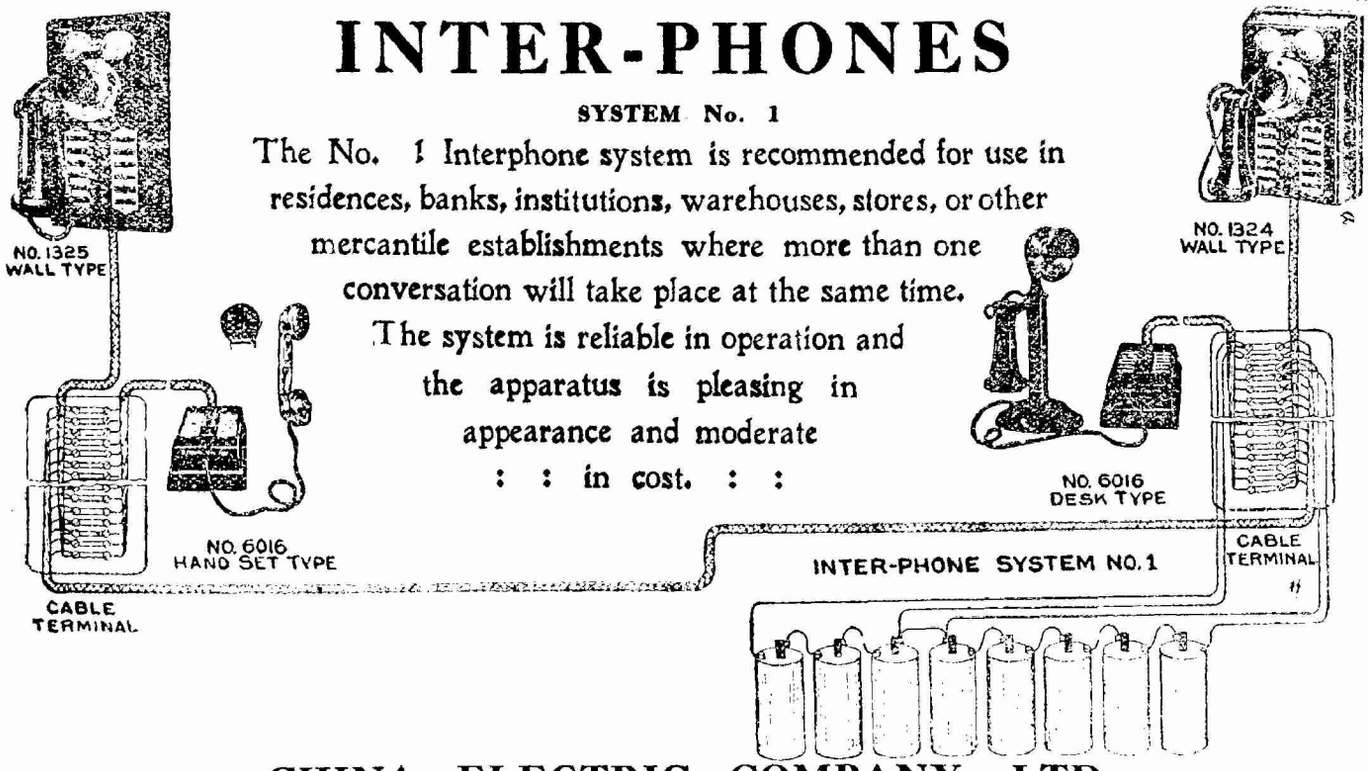

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opened fire on the Japanese and then began running. The Japanese sentry fired wounding.

Naval officers at Shanghai where Lieut. Langdon was well known believed that he was taken for someone else by the Japanese sentry. They also say that the Lieutenant was an expert pistol shot and had he fired at the Japanese would have killed him. They, however, do not give any credence to the report that Lieut. Langdon ever fired at the Japanese sentry due to the fact that he was a man known to be extremely peaceful and of exemplary habits.

Lieut. Langdon had served ten years in the United States Navy, having been promoted from an enlisted man to a Lieutenant during the war. His appointment being made permanent following the close of the war. His regular service was exceptionally clean and he was well liked by both his brother officers and enlisted men serving under him. Langdon was thirty-two years old and is survived only by his mother, who is now living in Massachusetts.

Men and Events

A daughter, Helen Mills, was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Roberts of St. John's University, on Saturday, January 8, 1921.

Harold F. Blum of San Francisco is in Shanghai completing a tour of Japan, Korea and China for commercial investigations.

J. A. Thomas, vice-president of the Chinese-American Bank, Peking, arrived in Shanghai on Thursday, January 13 on a short business trip.

H. E. Cole of the Standard Oil Company of New York, who has been touring in China for several months on inspection tours, departed for America last week, accompanied by Mrs. Cole.

Invitations have been issued for the opening of he new show rooms of the Wah Chang Trading

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The weekly meeting of the Rotary Club of Shanghai was held at the Astor House Hotel on Thursday, January 15. The meeting was opened to members only and a talk on coast-wise shipping was made by J. M. Feely, of Jardine Matheson Company, Ltd.

George, A. Fitch, secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., returned to Shanghai on Monday, January 10, from North China where he went on special business and to inspect the famine area. He was accompanied by four delegates from the Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee.

Following the call for voluntary workers by the Famine Relief Committee for the famine area, W. S. A. Pott of the Department of Philosophy of St. John's University, Shanghai, is planning to depart for North China on Friday, January 14. Mr. Pott expects to work in the famine district until March 1.

H. W. Hunter, formerly of New York and Honolulu, has arrived in Shanghai for a prolonged stay. Mr. Hunter is making an investigation of this trade field. Prior to the war Mr. Hunter was identified with American motoring interests who maintained distributing stations in Petrograd and Moscow.

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache at Peking, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Friday, January 14, on business in connection with the opening of a branch office of the Commercial Attache in Shanghai, with temporary headquarters in the Chinese-American Bank, 11 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

The annual meeting for the election of officers of the General Frederick Post of the American Legion, Shanghai will be held at the Carlton Cafe on Monday, January 17, at 12:20 o'clock. Plans will also be discussed for the extension of the activities of the Post and a membership campaign will be organized.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the American University Club will be held at the Union Club on Tuesday, January 18, at 12: 15 o'clock to make plans for the annual dinner and election of officers. The president, Tang Shao-yi.; vice-president J. B. Powell, and the Chinese secretary, Y. Y. Tsu are all absent from Shanghai.

An office of Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company of America has recently been opened in Canton in the Chung Mei Building. G. R. Stevenson is manager of the Canton branch and has had much experience in the tobacco and cigarette manufacturing business. Liggett and Myers control many factories including one factory in the Philippine Islands.

The election of the French candidates for positions on the French Municipal Council took place at the French Municipal Hall on Wednesday, January 12, Rue Du Consulat, Shanghai. Special appeals had been sent out for the British, American, and other residents of the French Concession to support these candidates previous to the election on Wednesday. The following people were elected to serve: R. Fano (2 years), P. Mailly (2 years), Dr. E. Tartois (1 year), W. J. N. Dyer (2 years), Hugh Martin (2 years), M. Speelman (1 year).

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News from North China

The Tientsin Skating Club announces its first fancy dress carnival for 9 p. m. January 16. During the Grand March and Lantern Parade only skaters in costume will be allowed on the ice.

The engagement is announced of R. Dunbar, of the British Legation, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Dunbar, of Sheffield, to Miss E. C. Sowerby, youngest daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Arthur Sowerby, of Peking.

The Philadelphia Ledger has authorized its Peking representative, R. A. Burr, to despatch Miss Sara B. Wrenn, until recently on the staff of the *Japan Advertiser*, to the North China famine district to cover the famine exclusively for the Ledger.

On January 2, Huang Kai-wen, the Grand Master of Ceremonies, returned the New Year visit of Prince Tsai Jun, representative of the Manchu Emperor on behalf of the President. This is in accordance with the usual Chinese official ceremonies.

Dr. E. T. Hsieh, late of the China Medical Board, Peking, has been called to Harbin to assist Dr. Wu Lien-teh in finding the origin of the cases of bubonic plague which have appeared along the Russian frontier, and in using measures to prevent its spread.

A number of pupils of the American School in Peking are unable to attend their studies, on account of chilblains, German measles, and chicken pox. These epidemics appear to be general in the Capital. Children become easy victims of them although they are not serious.

Mrs. Matiuck, a Peking lady, who had for some time been governess in the service of Mr. and Mrs. Barbier, was removed to the Japanese Hospital, Tientsin, on Wednesday, with hydrophobia. About six weeks ago the unfortunate lady was bitten by a dog suffering from rabies.

The Maritime Customs Revenue for 1920 amounts in round numbers to H.K. Taels 49,500,000, according to a recent announcement, and shows an increase of three and one-half million taels on the previous record collection for 1919. The gold equivalent of the 1920 collection is £2,242,709 higher than the collection for 1919.

Miss Emily Tilly, instructor in Modern European Languages of Peking Union Medical College, will address a meeting of the North China Association of Teachers of English on the subject "Application of Phonetics to Modern Language Teaching," at Lockhart Hall in the Pre-Medical School at 2.30 this afternoon.

Mr. Stevens, China representative of the American group of the International Banking Consortium, arrived in Peking with his secretary and staff at 3 a.m., on January 1. For the time being he is residing with J. Thomas, Vice-president of the American Chinese Bank of Commerce. His secretary is staying at the Hotel de Peking.

The regular ice-hockey season at the Peking Club began last evening at 7 o'clock, when a mixed match

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VENUS DISPENSARY, 107 Canton Road.

15-402

with some of the players of the American Legation Guard took place. At the present time the most promising looking forwards at the Club are J. P. Brown, the captain of the team, and Messrs Bucknell, de Richelieu, Osland-Hill Cooper and E. Thunder.

Replying to enquiries from the Yokohama Specie Bank concerning the security given to the Chinese banking group for the loan to purchase rolling stock, the Ministry of Communications states that the new loan is secured on the revenue of the Peking Hankow Railway and that the loan contracted by the Board of Communications in the Ching Dynasty was secured on the railway itself.

The Ministry of Finance has issued a notice announcing that the national income tax began to be collected on January 1, 1921. A feature of the new law is that officials are required to pay the tax and merchants with a capital amounting to more than $20,000 will have to set aside one per cent of their net profit at the end of each year for the government after they have closed their books.

Israel Cohen, the noted Zionist leader, addressed a representative meeting of Tientsin Zionists in the committee-room of the Gordon Hall on Sunday evening. Many Zionists attended the meeting. Mr. Cohen, who spoke both English and German, was warmly received. He made a rapid survey of the situation in Palestine, describing what had led up to the acceptance of the mandate for that country by Great Britain.

Dr. T. W. Overlach of Berkeley, California, arrived in Peking on January 5, to join the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce. Dr. Overlach is recognized as an authority on finance, and has written a book on Chinese finances. He was formerly connected with the University of California, where he specialized in international finance, and prior to joining the University, was engaged in banking business in San Francisco.

On December 31 the Ministry, of Foreign Affairs sent a despatch to the Japanese Legation at Peking on the subject of the sinking of the Chinese boat by a Japanese gunboat in the Amur River shortly after the Nikolaievsk massacre. The note after reviewing the details of the accident requests an expression of regret, the punishment of the responsible officers and men, indemnification for the loss of the boat and damage to the property and a solatium.

Members of the International Press Club at Peking attended the first club tiffin held since the New Year in the Club premises at Erh Tiao Hutung on Thursday. A number of guests who were not members of the Club were present, including General Chang Hsi-ling, who recently returned from Russia where he was sent by Marshal Tuan Chi-jui before the overthrow of the Anfu Club in the Capital to study the conditions in that country.

Hua Chih Ling, head of the elementary schools of the Tientsin Educational Bureau, has presented the Y. M. C. A. in Tientsin with a shield in appreciation of the work done in the elementary schools of the city by the fifty men trained in the Association physical education department. These fifty men have assisted the teachers in the primary schools to establish phy-

Who's Who in China

Volume Two

Is now ready for distribution and will be mailed out to subscribers in the next few days. This year's issue contains more than 300 pages and includes the pictures and personal biographies of the leading men of China in political, business and professional life. The book is printed on good paper and is suitable for any library.

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The first edition of *Who's Who in China* in 1919 was oversold. The Second Edition is limited. If you desire a copy, your order should be placed at once. Please use the attached blank form, enclosing 10 cents additional for postage.

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sical training courses in their programs and are doing much to further such training among the children of the city.

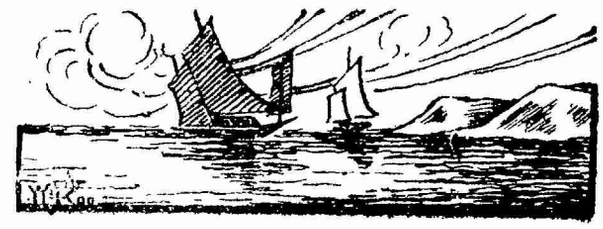
The Police Headquarters of Peking as the result of representations made to them by famine relief workers that many young girls of the famine areas are being sold to Peking brothels, according to the Peking Leader, have issued an order to every district chief to search the brothels of his district, and if such girls are found, to turn them over to the Metropolitan Orphanage for care. They are also ordered to strictly prohibit in the future the receipt of retention of any such girls in the houses of ill-fame of their districts.

Ex-President Li Yuan-hung entertained at tiffin on Wednesday in his Tientsin residence a party of thirty and former officials and other friends of his in honor of Professor C. H. Robertson, who is in charge of the lecture department of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. and who was visiting in Tientsin for a few days. After the tiffin, Prof. Robertson gave his lecture on wireless telegraphy. Ex-President Li and Mr. Robertson first became acquainted at Wuchang when the former was Vice-president there.

C. Y. Sun and M. T. Liang, members of the Tientsin Society for Famine Relief, gave a tea party on Friday evening in the A. B. C. Club at Tientsin in honor of six Chinese and foreign delegates from the Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee of Shanghai, who are now in North China on a tour of inspection. During their stay in North China the delegates, including George Fitch, Secretary of the Shanghai Y. M. C. A., will confer with the Tientsin Committee on various relief questions. They arrived at Tientsin from Peking on Wednesday.

The first through train from Peking to Pukow was started at 10.15 a.m. from Chienmen station, Peking, on January 1. Before the start a photograph was taken of the train with the traffic officials of the Peking-Mukden and the Tientsin-Pukow Railways. Ting Wenkao, Director of the Peking-Mukden, K. S. Tseng, and S. T. Chou, Traffic Manager of the Tientsin-Pukow Raliway, accompanied the train to Tientsin. C. S. Liu and C. S. Li, representing the Ministry of Communications, were also on the train. A noteworthy feature about this train, commented the *Peking and Tientsin Times*. is that no passes, half-rate tickets or other reduced rate tickets are available and this rule is to be so strictly enforced that even officials of the Ministry of Communications have to produce ordinary full-rate tickets as passengers.

Peking, January 8, 1921.



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FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT
Correspondent in China—The Chinese-American Bank of Commerce

15-406

News from Central China

Some Cantonese merchants are organizing a new modern bank in Hankow with a capital of $1,000,000. The new Cantonese bank will be known as Hsin Yu Bank, and will be the latest addition to the list of Local banks.

The civilian, plebian and students' groups for supervising the coming election held a joint meeting in Wuchang to discuss measures for taking united action to fight against official corruption in the election of the provincial representatives for Parliament.

The provincial government, being petitioned by merchants for damages attendant on the recent mutiny and wholesale looting at Ichang by soldiers, has requested Peking to allocate at least $200,000 to pay part of the damages of the sufferers. of Ichang.

Makers of Chinese basins went on strike this week when on their demand for higher wages being rejected by their employers. They fell into open clash with the latter, who are bringing the matter to the local court to be settled by the magistrate.

The International Famine Relief Committee of Hankow has received a telegram from the Honan Provincial Committee requesting Hankow to purchase food supplies for that province. Recently the Canadian missions have donated a half million dollars for relief work in Honan.

The city of Shasi and district has been spared of the disturbances of mutiny by the soldiers by the Chamber of Commerce having raised $80,000 to enable General Wang Yu-ching to pay his troops. Of the sum raised, the Chamber of Commerce has contributed $30,000, while $50,000 came from the magistrate's yamen.

Mutiny is reported from Shihnan district, western Hupeh, among Southern troops who have not received their pay for five months back. The soldiers that broke loose have now united with the bandits and robbers looting in the nearby districts. Another mutiny is reported from Tsingshih, Hunan, which is said to have been settled.

Some of the foreign gunboats of the American-British and Japanese navies that hastened to Ichang to perform patrol duties on the upper Yangtze after the recent mutiny and looting in that city, returned to Hankow this week. At present the Provincial First Division is keeping that city in peace, and it is said normal conditions have been restored.

The most recent industrial enterprise to be undertaken in Hupeh is that of Lowe's First Forestry Nursery recently organized have Chang-ding in the Tayeh district. The nursery occupies an area of more than ten thousand fong, 30,000 trees have already been planted. The Provincial Industrial Office has conferred upon Mr. Lowe a third class prize medal for encouragement.

The railway service between Wuchang and Changsha Hunan, has been resumed. The first train

from Changsha since the line was put out of commission about a week ago, arrived at Wuchang without being molested by soldiers on the way. The first outgoing train left Wuchang for Hunan last Thursday. It seems that conditions along the line have been settled to some extent.

The current business depression in Hankow according to prominent Chinese merchants is due to a combination of the following reasons: unsettled conditions and looting soldiery in Central China during the year; over-abundance of government bank cashbills in the native money market; absence of demand from foreign markets; and famine in northern provinces, some of which border this province.

W. W. Lockwood, former Secretary of the Canton Y. M. C. A. and now National Students Secretary, and L. K. Hall, National Boys' Secretary, Y. M. C. A. National Committee, Shanghai, are visiting Hankow this week. They will address the Wuchang Y. M. C. A. next week. Mr. Hall is making a study of Y. M. C. A. boys' work in various cities.

General Chao Heng-ti of Changsha, being pressed for funds by Hunan troops has telegraphed Peking asking permission to remove the rice embargo in Hunan to allow some Japanese merchants to export 1,500,000 piculs of rice from Hunan to Japan. The Japanese merchants have employed some Chinese agents in Changsha to negotiate terms with officials of Hunan.

Local officials of Hankow have appointed a commission to take charge of the relief work for famine refugees, who have fled to Hankow from Honan and Shantung. The commission is composed chiefly of local gentry and leading merchants, who will undertake the relief work until next March. Some of the refugees have been sent to work in the factories of Tso Hsin Weaving-Spinning-Silk-Hemp Company, Wuchang.

The new modern office building and godowns of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company in Hankow were dedicated last Wednesday before a large gathering of representative Chinese. The newly completed modern building of the Hankow Chinese Chamber of Commerce will be dedicated tomorrow, Sunday. Both of these two buildings are situated in the native city of Hankow, and are among the largest Chinese buildings in the city.

Lee Hsieh-ho, Secretary of the President's Office, has been commissioned by the President to confer with General Wang Chuan-yuan at Wuchang to urge the latter to assume the post of Inspector-General of Hupeh-Hunan Provinces, as the resumption of allegiance of Hunan to the Peking government is within sight. Mr. Lee was received in audience by Tuchun Wang at his yamen, but it is understood that General Wang has not yet consented to the proposition.

The Hupeh Provincial Bank, a government bank of good financial standing in Wuchang and Hankow, will soon issue another 10,000,000 cashbills, one cashbill being worth one thousand cash. The Hankow

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market has already been overflooded with cashbills of this bank. Last December large a number of bills were issued at the request of the military governor, who was then bitterly financially stressed. This has caused the bills to be considerably depreciated in the native market.

The soldiers' pay for the month of November last has been distributed to Hupeh troops this week. The funds for paying this arrear was raised from local sources. The Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Hankow and Wuchang as well as Chinese bankers of Hankow have loaned large sums to the governor. The Military Governor, in a recent telegram to Peking still persistently demands $3,000,000 from the Peking government to smooth over the Chinese New Year crisis.

Generals Tsao Kun, Wu Pei-fu and Wang Shih-cheng are using their influence to pursuade General Chao Heng-ti and other leaders of Hunan province to cancel provincial autonomy in that province, and resume allegiance to the Peking government. Delegates have been exchanged between the Hupeh government and General Chao Heng-ti of Changsha to effect negotiations on this problem. It is anticipated that Hunan will shortly formally declare its autonomy cancelled and former relations with Peking resumed.

Hsia Shou-kang, the new Civil Governor, has at last removed his yamen from the ex-German Concession of Hankow to Wuchang at the repeated request of General Wang Chuan-yuan, Military Governor. He was given a reception at Wuchang by members of the Hupeh Provincial Assembly, where due to local politics the speaker of the Assembly was unable to call the house to order. Many of the Assemblymen who side with the Tuchun left the hall with a high air, but a corps of local journalists and official representatives made a good audience.

Some interest in cowhides is being shown in the export market of Hankow. Stocks of last season are gradually being disposed of to the Continent. In the absence of demand tael prices of most Chinese products for export continue weak. The Hankow piece goods market continues lifeless and there is a complete absence of business. Except for perhaps a few pur-

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chases in January for stock purposes, no change seems likely now until after the China New Year. In the market for cotton yarn a small business in 16's was done at market rates, and clearances are fair.

Forschmidt, a Rumanian subject, and Miss Fittermann, a Russian Jewess, were recently brought for trial before a Mixed tribunal at the French Consulate composed of M. G. Lecomte, French Consul-general, A. T. Belichenko, Advisor of Russians Affairs in Hankow, and Yang Pei, Chinese magistrate. Forschmidt and Miss Fittermann were arrested for the smuggling of 42 automatic revolvers and 4200 rounds of ammunition on a Japanese steamer, according to Customs Inspector Daniel Verner. The smuggled arms were declared confiscated at the Mixed Court.

The present Korean situation was presented to students of Wuchang and Hankow at a meeting held by the Wuhan Students Federation by Mr. Lee, a Korean Independence leader, who is visiting here with three Korean colleagues Mr. Lee said that Japan today is trying to harness Korean progress by destroying the Korean history, language and civilization with feverish speed. The Koreans are at present making a desperate fight against their overwhelming enemies, the Japanese, in an attempt to emancipate Korea from Japanese despotism. In concluding his address, the Korean leader appealed for the sympathy and moral support of the Chinese people with whom they are so kindly associated.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Logan H. Roots, of the American Church Mission, Hankow, laid the corner stone for the new building of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. of Wuchang, January 1, in the presence of official representatives and other prominent Chinese. Despite snow and cold weather, many Chinese interested in the Y. M. C. A. movement were out to see the corner stone laid. Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan evinced his interest in his work by letting his yamen orchestra play at the ceremony. Rev. T. K. Hu of the Hankow Y. M. C. A. in a speech before the ceremony, urged upon the audience that the Y. M. C. A. is an organization purely Chinese and only helped by foreigners. The construction of the new building has now commenced. The site of the building is the gift of Captain Robert Dollar, who is especially interested in the Wuchang association.

Hankow, January 8, 1921.

News from South China

The children in Macao held a three days fair for the poor during January 1, 2, and 3.

Canton public has now the service of auto-buses, operated by the Kwangtung Tramway Company pending the constructing of the proposed tramway.

A. G. M. Fletcher, acting Colonial Secretary, and Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, of Hongkong, have left the Colony for home on furlough.

Follow China's Progress

China is on the eve of a great industrial development Rapid progress has been made in the past ten years. Many cotton mills and flour mills have been built, not only in and near the treaty ports but in all parts of the country. The sale of imported machinery of all kinds has grown rapidly from year to year and for a decade the annual imports have never fallen below $5,000,000.

But that is only the beginning of what will be a greater and more rapid development in the near future. There is room in China for ten times the industrial enterprises that now exist. There is cheap labor for mills and factories, raw materials available and a ready market for all the mills can turn out.

It is the mission of the CHINESE ENGINEER and CONTRACTOR, a monthly *in the Chinese language*, to aid in this development. The many Chinese who are investing their money in industrial enterprises know no language but their own and to them the engineering and industrial progress of the rest of the world has remained a sealed book because there are no industrial publications in the Chinese language. THE CHINESE ENGINEER and CONTRACTOR will tell these people month by month of the progress not only of China but of the rest of the world.

THE CHINESE ENGINEER and CONTRACTOR has nothing to do with politics but it hopes to aid in a practical way in China's development—a development of almost as much importance to the world at large as it is to China The idea behind this journal is that China needs less politics and more machines, that sound development of the country will not come through politics, but that better political conditions, domestic and international will be the result of building up of industries. That many Chinese of all classes agree with this idea is shown by the favorable letters received at this office and the many expressions of good will

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THE connecting link of the main Shanghai-Tientsin line with the Peking-Hankow line is the Kaifenfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway—often called the Lunghai and Pienlo line-which is 115 miles in length. It was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension at Hsuchowfu connects it with the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de Fer et Tramways de Chine. Two hundred and sixty miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

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At present only $350,000 in the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung notes have been issued. So far they are well accepted by the public, and are being circulated at a premium of five percent.

The following officers have been elected by the Canton Y. M. C. A. for the ensuing year: president, Dr. Lau Tung Sang; vice-president, C. Y. Chen Kiewoon; secretary, Yan Cho Kwan; and treasurer, Job Fong.

The Far East Commission appointed by the Society for Combating the Prevalence of Veneral Disease is now in Hongkong. It is holding meetings and conferences with local residents in the interest of the movement.

The abolition of gambling in Macao is being considered by the authorities of that port. The Canton government has approached the Portuguese authorities for cooperation in the suppression of this evil in South China.

According to official reports, the Kwangsi militarists while controlling Kwangtung, aside from selling nearly all the public lands, have contracted loans amounting to more than $10,000,000, giving government property as security.

The staff of the maintenance department of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, Kwangtung Section, is now on strike as a protest against the indiscriminant dismissal of employes and the failure of the management to pay the arrears due in the wages of the men on the line.

More than 200 college men and women, including Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Tang Shao-yi, and David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. in China, attended the nineth annual reunion of the Euro-American Returned Students Association of Canton last New Year Eve.

To cover the Canton government deficit caused by the recent abolition of gambling revenue, something like $10,000,000 a year, the Provincial Financial Commissioner will recommend the making of a new survey of the land and the reorganization of the present salt administration. From these two sources, an additional income of $15,000,000 may be realized.

President Lin Sun of the Chinese Senate, a Fukienese, has returned to Canton from Shanghai. He has intimated that a session of the National Assembly will soon be held. Governor Chen Chiung-ming of Kwangtung has approved of an entertainment fund of a thousand dollars monthly and designated two buildings for the reception of the Members of Parliament returning to Canton.

The preliminary contract between former Governors Mu Yung-hsien and Chang Chin-feng, on behalf of Kwangtung, and Major Louis Cassel, for the Kwangtung Collieries, for the development of coal mines in this province, has been cancelled. It is probably only a step for the reconsideration of the whole question of allowing the coal mines to be developed by foreign capital.

For the first time in Canton since the inauguration of the Western calendar the educated classes of the Cantonese celebrated the New Year last Saturday,

Are You Being Annoyed by Chilblains?

This is the time of year when chilblains are most frequent. There is no real reason why you should be discomforted by them if you will invest—for relief is an investment—in a tin of—

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Morning Post *Times.*
Five Shillings. Published Quarterly. £1 per annum.
Articles have been contributed recently on the Far East by:—
Professor E. H. Parker, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Mr. Michizo Masuda, etc., etc.

Every phase of Asiatic life is discussed in the Asiatic Review.

Proceedings of the East India Association.

Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION—LITERARY SUPPLEMENT—NEW COMMERCIAL SECTION

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January first. The merchants and manufacturers gave a parade to show their improved native goods, while a citizens committee petitioned the Military government to relieve Kwangsi of militarism. The Military government has taken no action so for on the petition.

The newly reorganized Canton Municipality will not become effective until February 15. Several returned students will be appointed to the Executive Council of the Municipality. Among the candidates for appointment will be; Fo Sun, Mayor; T. K. Choy, City Treasurer; T. K. Ching, Commissioner of Publicity Utility; Dr. M. S. Woo, Commissioner of Public Health; and Huang Huan, Commissioner of Education.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, an Administrative Director of the Military government, in a conversation with the correspondent, considers it unfair on the part of his political enemy and the Peking government to spread rumor of his contracting Japanese loans, attacking Kwangsi, and other unfounded activities, while he is ready to meet all just and reasonable criticism on his official acts in connection with the Constitutionalist cause. That he represents a cause and has the support of certain section of the Chinese community must be admitted.

H. W.

Canton, January 1, 1921.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

January 6. Foreign Office asks Japan for reparation for the sinking of a Chinese gunboat on the Amur River during the Nikolaevsk incident.——Old Parliament summoned to extraordinary session at Canton with rumors current that Dr. Sun Yat-sen may be elected president of Southern government.

January 7. Associated Chambers of Commerce in Kiangsu tell Peking government they will only recognize income tax under certain conditions.——Tokio dispatch says that Obata, Japanese Minister to Peking, isexpected to resign his post.

January 9. Tokio dispatch denies Obata's resignation.

January 10. Office of the *Sin Wan Pao*, a Chinese newspaper of Shanghai, bombed but with no material damage.

JAPAN

January 9. Shanghai Tokio flight being planned by Japanese War Office for next October.

January 11. Marquis Okumi says Japan is ready to join naval reduction move.

SIBERIA

January 12. Lieut. W. H. Langdon, U. S. N. killed by Japanese sentry at Vladivostok.——Vladivostok dispatch says Siberian elections have begun and many houses are flying the old Russian flag.

GENERAL

January 6. U. S. Senator Reed charges that millions of U. S. European relief funds was used to support Polish army.——Bulgaria opens negotiations for a commercial treaty with Holland.

January 7. U. S. House passes War Finance Corporation Bill over President's veto.——London report says talk of British Fleet in Pacific is mythical,——American Navy reported to be at full strength.

January 8. Mayor of Cork ordered deported by U. S. authorities after arrival in America.——London dispatch says crisis in shipping and other industries causes increase of unemployment in England.——British forces clash with Boshelviks in northwest Persia.

January 9. Baron Hayashi, Japanese Ambassador to Great Britian, says his country seeks to avoid naval race with United States.——Bill introduced in U.S. House to speed naval building program.

January 10. Great Britain publishing documents showing active connections between Irish insurgents and Germany.——Lord Reading appointed Viceroy of India.

January 11. Governor U.S, Federal Reserve Board says America has regained its financial sanity.——Further decline in American raw silk market due to large Japanese holdings predicted by New York dispatch.

January 12. England, plans to build roads to relieve unemployment situation.——Secretary of War Baker states Panama Canal must be supplemented or enlarged.——Washington report says United States has decided to withdraw from Ambassador's Council at Paris.

China's Progress in Industry

Prepared by *The Chinese Engineer and Contractor*

The Toy Industry in China—The anti-Japanese boycott has given the needed impetus for the production of Chinese goods hitherto bought in the former country, principal among which is the toy making industry. One of the largest of the toy factories recently established is on Shanhaikwan Road, Shanghai, where all kinds of goods are made in imitation of foreign importations. Such things as dolls, balls, toy houses, and minatures are on a par with similar products of Western countries. The factory has built up a large native clientele and has established agencies in Tientsin, Nanking, Kiukiang, Soochow and Hangchow.

Improving the Chinese Umbrella—The orthodox umbrella as manufactured in China consists of a bamboo frame covered with oil paper. The first departure from this was made by the Cantonese, who substituted cloth for paper in imitation of foreign made umbrellas. The most recent development in this field is the construction of a factory in Wusih for the making of cloth covered umbrellas. The material used will be Chinese-made mercerized sheeting.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Condensed Statement of Condition
June 30, 1920

ASSETS:

Loans and Discounts	$ 3,574,402
Bills Receivable	8,393,309
Credit Granted on Acceptances	3,125,331
Cash	3,619,706
Other Assets	620,908
	$19,333,656

LIABILITIES:

Capital	$ 1,000,000
Reserve	120,000
Deposits	8,507,501
Drafts Issued	6,199,902
Liability on Acceptances	3,125,331
Other Liabilities	380,922
	$19,333,656

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The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintitn ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtinglu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changtch Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

15-416

The Textile Industry in China—During recent years, great advances have been made by the textile industry of China and many kinds of cloth, heretofore made by foreign manufacturers only, are being duplicated by native weavers. Such goods as sheetings, shirtings, jeans, drills and cotton flannel are now being turned out in large quantities, not only for domestic consumption but also for exportation to Japan, Europe and America. During the year just past the weakness of the foreign piece goods market in Shanghai has given native materials the opportunity for greater distribution. The following list shows the number of pieces of native made cloths exported from Shanghai to other cities in China or abroad in 1920: shirtings 14,769 pieces; jeans, 254,658 pieces; drills, 28,520 pieces; sheetings, 1,403,735 pieces; white cloth 12,890 pieces; cotton flannel, 25,761 pieces; a combined total od 1,840,333 pieces. In addition to this, 1,074,688 piculs (133 ⅓ pounds to the picul) of Chinese cotton yarn was exported abroad, showing an increase of 114,341 piculs over the preceding year.

The Pacific Navigation Company—A Chinese, who is a resident of New York, Tien Ye-tien, is organizing a navigation company with the assistance of the number of American business men to operate an ocean line between Shanghai, New York and South America, according to the Chinese press. The total capitalization of the company is placed at $20,000,000 gold, which is to be subscribed equally by Americans and Chinese. Mr. Tien has applied for the registration of the company both with the Ministries of Communications and Agriculture and Commerce at Peking.

Two Oil Mills Established—During the next month, two new oil mills will be established in China, according to recent announcements, one at Wuhu and the second at Chungming. The plant at Wuhu is being installed by a Changchow merchant, who is equipping it with modern machinery. The plant at Chungming is that of the Dah Chong Oil Mill Company's This company has a capitalization of $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares at $100 each. The company will specialize in the pressing of bean and cotton seed oil. The machinery for the bean oil department has been ordered from two Chinese iron works in Shanghai, while the machinery for the cotton seed department will be ordered from America.

China's Cotton Industry—Statistics regarding the cotton industry have been published recently by the Chinese Cotton Mill Association and the Ministry of Agriculure and Commerce. The general summary, showing the number of mills, spindles and field acreage follows:

1914	number of mill	number of spindle	acreage	Production
1915		832,314	3,330,000	
1916		832,314		
1917		1,210,500	4,736,000	4,200,000
1918		1,226,385	5,482,000	5,400,000
1919	41	1,226,385	6,667,000	5,200,000
1920	55	1,775,036		
1921		2,225,036		

Metal Cars for the Tientsin-Pukow Railway—The Tientsin-Pukow railway has recently ordered 200 metal cars from Hankow to relieve the congestion in the freight traffic of the line.

Electric Plant for Hsin Chang—Hsin Chang, a small district in Pootung, is to have its own electric

light and power plant, according to recent announcements in the Chinese press. The housing for the plant is nearing completion and all of the poles have been set and the wiring completed.

Industries at Nantungchow-A new cotton mill to be known as the Kai Yuen Mill is being organized at Nantungchow with a capitalization of $300,000, divided into 600 shares of $50. The mill will be equipped with eighty hand spinning machines and a steam power plant. The Kwangseng Oil Mill, which has been established for twenty years, is making some new improvements in order to increase its production. The present production for a twenty-four hour day is 2,000 piculs of cotton seeds, each picul giving 30 catties of waste, 12 catties of pure oil and 40 catties of oil cake. A German engineer, named Howe, has been engaged to refine the oil by scientific processes to produce a grade comparable with that of the Western countries, that is edible. The oil cakes are being sold as fertilizer. Last year the mill had a net profit of $80,000. The latest venture is that of the manufacture of lime from oyster shells, Chang Chien, the industrial capitalist of the district, having obtained a perfected process for this. The Nantung district produces a large number of oysters, giving sufficient raw material for the plant.

Road Building at Ningpo—Wang Chen-ting, a native of Ningpo, has associated himself with a number of the merchants of that city to build a highway from Ningpo to Fenghsien, a distance of 80 li. The surveying of the route has commenced. Upon its completion, it is planned to operate a motor passenger and freight service.

Electric plants for Chuchin and Fengchin—Chuchin of Chingpohsien and Fengchin of Sunkiang have joined together for the erection of an electric light and power plant to serve both cities. The necessary equipment has already arrived at Fengchin, where the plant will be located. The distance between the two centers is slight.

New Cotton Mill for Shanghai—A new mill, the Yung Yu plant, is to be added to Shanghai's cotton milling industry. The mill occupy forty-nine mow of land. A part of the machinery of the plant has been installed and production is expected to start in February.

Ningpo Man Joining Industrial Ranks—Wang Chi-se, a native of Ningpo, by his business acumen and industry is becoming one of the recognized commercial leaders of China. Mr. Wang is now operating five mills and has further plans for industrial developments. Mr. Wang's present interest are: The Chin Wah Tinfoil is operated by him in conjunction with a Mr. Zia, who gained his manufacturing experience in Japan. The factory, which is located in Shanghai, employs sixty-five male and fifty female laborers and has a daily output of approximatly 1,500 pounds. Plans are being made to increase the production to 3,000 pounds. The entire output of the plant is taken by the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company. The Hai Hua Weaving Mill, another of Mr. Wang's plants, has been engaged in the weaving of cotton blankets over a period of four years. This mill is equipped with sixty looms and employs 150 people. All yarns used are of Chinese make and the daily production of the plant is 300 blankets. Another of Mr. Wang's plants is the Chun Wah Toilet Soap

Pamphlets and Books Dealing With China

Published by MILLARD'S REVIEW and for sale at the following prices:

"China's Present Political Situation"

By Dr. Westel W. Willoughby, professor of political science, John's Hopkins University, with comments and observations by Hon. T. R. Jernigan, dean of the American bar in China, former Consul-General and at present representative of the Hague Tribunal in China.

Price ..... 10 cts.

"China's Case at the Peace Conference"

By Thomas F. Millard, author of several authoritative books on China and unofficial adviser to the Chiness Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference. This pamphlet contains all of the treaties and documents, secret and otherwise, pertaining to the Shantung Decision and other matters.

Price ..... 20 cts.

"Who's Who in China"

Edited by M. C. Powell and H. K. Tong. This book contains more than 300 pages and consists of biographical sketches of most of the leading men of China in politics, business and the professions. Each biography contains a picture, information regarding age, education, official positions held, and is just the book that every one needs who is interested in knowing the men who are making modern China.

Price (in cardboard binding) ..... $ 2.00

In imitation leather ..... $ 2.50

(Add 10 cents for postage)

"The American Eagle Has No Permanent Resting Place in China"

By Upton Close, one of the newer writers on China, who has had many years of professional experience in the country and who is rapidly gaining a reputation because of his insight into Chinese life and politics. This pamphlet is for Americans, in that it is designed to present to the "people back home" the necessity for greater support being accorded to the American Consular and Diplomatic Offices located in the Republic of China. Buy a copy and send it to your friends in America.

Price ..... 10 cts.

"The Port of Shanghai"

By E. C. Stocker, Engineer, Whangpoo Conservancy Commission. Every business man regardless of where located should have a copy of this pamphlet. It gives a complete survey of the Shanghai port with figures and statistics regarding shipping, customs regulations, harbor accommodations and connections, wharves and lighterage facilities, docks, railway facilities, climate, etc. There is a map giving details regarding harbor depths, anchorage facilities and so on.

Price ..... 20 cts.

"The Government of Shanghai"

By E. C. Pearce, former chairman of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai. In view of the present agitation in Chinese circles for the right of participation in the government of Shanghai and the other large treaty ports of China, this pamphlet should receive a wide circulation in China. The further fact that Shanghai constitutes a small League of Nations in which more than a dozen different nationalities participate, should insure a circulation of this booklet abroad.

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15-418

Company, which produces ten brands registered for the Chinese market. The plant has five large boiling vats and its daily production is fifty large cases. The wrapping department of the factory alone employs 110 girls. Pioneering in the manufacture of woolen yarns, Mr. Wang operates the Chun An Woolen Yarn Mill, which has machines made in China and a daily production of 120 pounds. Ankle bands for the Chinese trade are made in Mr. Wang's fifth factory, the Yang Yu Band Company, which is equipped with 130 machines. New machinery is being installed in this plant for the manufacture of rubber bands.

K. C. C.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—During the past week there has been done a fair business with considerable purchasing by Domestic mills; prices are the same as those of last week. At the close, however, the undertone was steady to firm.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been keeping steady. Some 4,000 to 5,000 bales was bought up by Tientsin, Szechuen, Tsingtao, Kiangse, Hankow, Fukien and Hongkong dealers. Deliveries continue good; undertone of the market is healthy.

Liverpool, January 4, 1921.

Liverpool Market:—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis	21.00	Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	6.50	„
Good Middling American, Spot	9.43	„
„ „ „ March	9.70	„
„ „ „ May	9.80	„

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, January 6, 1921.

New York Market:—

March	15.17	Cents
May	15.15	„
July	15.23	„
Spot	16.50	„

Market:—*Firm.*

Bombay, January 6, 1921.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps. 323	per Khandy	
Fully Good Bengal, March	„ 212	„	„
Fine Oomra, March	„ 266	„	„

Market:—*Strong.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow Spot	Tls. 24.50	
Shanghai	„ 22.00	
„ M-ginned,	„ 22.50	

Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

Japan Market: Prospects of improvement in the Yokohama Market are still very uncertain. Prices are nominal and a break is looked for at any time. Quotations for Kansai Extra and Shinshui No. 1 are quotated at Yen 1500.

Shanghai Market: A few bales of China Steam Filatures have changed hands at market prices. Enbuiries are increasing but business still remains very limited.

Tursah: Although the stocks of New Crop Silk have hasdly been touched, local purchases of 50 Bales have forced prices up Tls. 20. The purchases that have been made are reported for Japanese consumption.

Tsatlee Improved Reel: Remain inactive with quotations unchanged.

China Steam Filatures, Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 950
" " " Extra Chops..... " 900
" " " Medium Chops ..... " 800
Tsatlee Improved Reel Best Chops .....Tls. 820
" " " Market Chops... " 790
Tussah Best Chops..... " 370
" Market Chops..... " 340

U. S. Commodity Prices

Financial and Trade Review of the Alexander Hamilton Institute

Article	Unit	Nov. 12 1920	Month Ago	Year Ago	June 1914
Acid, carbolic	lh.	$ .12½	$ .16	$ .14½	$ .08
Acid, nitric, 42	lb.	.08	.07	.07	.04
Alcohol, 190 prf. U. S. P.	gal.	5.00	5.10	4.91	2.54
Aluminum virgin, 98-99%	lb.	.28	.31	.33	.18
Antm'y Ch. & Japan	lb.	.06¼	.07	.09	.05⅝
Apples, ch'ce evap.	lb.	.11	.09¾	.20	.06½
Bicarb'nate of soda	cwt.	2.87½	2.87½	2.87½	1.10
Brass, high-sheets	cwt.	21.25	24.25	26.75	14.25
Burlap, 10½ oz 40 in	yd.	.07½	.10¼	.18	.05½
Caustic soda	cwt.	4.25	4.00	3.25	1.80
Cement, Port Doma	bbl.	5.10	5.10	3.25	1.58
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	lb.	.07⅜	.07¾	.17	.09⅛
Coke, found. prom.	ton	9.00	18.00	7.00	2.40
Copper, electro	lb.	.15	.18	.21¼	.14
Cotton, N. Y.	lb.	.19⅜	.24	.39⅜	.13
Ferro manganese	ton	165.00	165.00	110.00	38.00
Fertilizer., bone phosphate	ton	40.00	40.50	32.00	21.50
Flour, spring, pat.	196 lb.	9.75	10.75	12.50	4 40
Gasoline, auto	gal.	.31	.31	.24½	.17
Hides, Pack. No. 1	lb.	.23	.28	.48	.19¼
Iron, British pig	ton	(£11 5/8)	(£11 3/4)	(£8)	(£2 3/5)
Iron, Pitts	ton	43.96	50.46	29.90	14 00
Lead, St. Louis	lb.	.06⅜	.07½	.06½	.03⅝
Leather, union bks.	lb.	.60	.70	1.00	.43
Oil, cottonsced	lb.	.11	.12½	.22	.07
Oil, linseed, N. Y.	gal.	1.00	1.18	1.75	.54
Oil, petrol'm, K. & O.	bbl.	3.50	3.50	2.25	.75
Oil, Petroleum, Pa.	bbl.	6.10	6.10	4.50	1 80
Paper, newsprint	cwt.	9.50	11.00	7.00	2.25
Rice, Dom. fancy	lb.	.08¾	.11	13¾	.05¼
Rosin, medium Sav.	bbl.	12.00	11.20	20.50	4.80
Rubber, plantation	lb.	.20½	.25	.54½	.55
Rubber, up river	lb.	.23	.25½	.52	.71
Sheetings, 4 yd	yd	.13	.15½	.22½	.06
Silk, China	lb.	7.50	8.00	12.25	4.45
Silk, Japanese	lb.	6.50	6.50	11.55	4.15
Silver, N. Y.	oz.	.99½	.99½	1.24¾	.56
Spelter, N. Y.	lb.	.07	.07⅝	.08¼	.05
Steel billets, Pitts	ton	50.00	55.00	42.00	19.50
Sugar, gran.	cwt.	10.00	11.00	9.00	4.17
Tea, Formosa, fair	lb	.15	.15	.23	.14½
Tin Straits, N. Y.	lb.	.37½	.42	.54½	.30
Tobacco, av. 6 grades, L'ville	lb.	.28¼	.28¼	.34½	.13
Turpentine, Sav	gal.	1.12	1.21	1.57¼	.36
Wool, av 96 quo	lb.	.64¼	.64¼	.71	..

Price Indexes		Nov. 1	Oct. 1	Year Ago	June 1914
Bradstreet's, N. Y.	av. 96	156.8	169.1	199.0	86.2
Dun's, N. Y.	av. 200	227.2	237.3	238.6	121.1
Economist, Lon	av. 44	326.1	347.5	308.9	118.0
Statist. Lon.	av. 45	239.9	248.7	224.3	82.6

Note.—In the above list four commodities advanced during the past month, 32 decreased and 11 remained unchanged.

Decreases occurred in carbolic acid, aluminum brass, burlap, coke, copper, cotton, flour, hides, iron, leather, cottonseed oil, linseed oil, paper, rice, rubber, sheeting, silk, steel, sugar, tin, and turpentine.

Increases occurred in nitric acid, apples, caustic soda, and rosin.

Bradstreet's average price of 96 articles decreased 12.3 points (7.2 per cent) during October. The London Economist's average of 44 articles decreased 21.4 points (6.1, per cent).

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, January 12th, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The decline in the price of Silver in London during the past week has been steady and continuous. to-day's prices of 39⅜d. Spot and 39⅝d. forward, being respectively 2¼d. and 2½d. lower than this day last week. Lack of demand owing to this depression in trade generally, coupled with a sharp rise in the New York/London Exchange from 3.56 to 3.73½ is mainly responsible for the decline.

Exchange rates locally have followed the course of Silver, T/T on London having fallen from 4/1½d. to to-day's rate of 3/10d. The market here has ruled dull and lifeless, what steadiness there has been, has only been due to speculative operations. These operations have been mainly in Gold Dollars, in anticipation of an improved cross-rate. The market is steady at the close with sellers @ 3/11¼d. T/T. Genuine business has again been abnormally small, no improvement in the Export trade being as yet noticeable.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—
Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 35,489,000 an increase of Tls. 977,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars... $ 28,120,000 an increase of $ 220,000
Estimated value in Taels is Tls. 56,016,000, as against roughly Tls. 30,449,000 held this time last year.

†	Average rates for Dec.	Thurs. Jan. 6	Friday Jan. 7	Sat. Jan. 8	Mon. Jan. 10	Tuesday Jan. 11	Wed. Jan. 12
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	4/1.240	4/1½	4/1¼ 4/1	4/1 4/0	4/0 3/11	3/10	3/10
D/Dfts. "	—	4/1¼	4/1¾ 4/1¼	4/1¼ 4/0¼	4/0⅜ 3/11½	3/10¼	3/10¼
4m/s "	—	4/2	4/2 4/1½	4/1½ 4/0⅝	4/0⅝ 3/11½	3/10⅜	3/10⅜
T/T India	283.580	275	275 272	265 259½	263 275½	252	255½
T/T France	1,214 000	1260	1260 1235	1235 1220	1220 1195	1170	1175
T/T N. Y.	71.630	74⅜	75½ 73⅜	74¼ 73	73¾ 71¼	70½	72¼
T/T H'kong	75.340	75½	75½ 75½	75½ 75½	75 75	75½	75½
T/T Japan	68.450	65	65 66	65¼ 66½	66½ 68	68	67½
T/T Batavia	231.760	233	233 230½	232 227	227 222	218	218
T/T Straits	56.330	56	56 56½	56½ 57½	57½ 59	60	60
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	4/5.240	4/5½	4/5½ 4/5	4/5 4/4	4/4 4/3	4/2.	4/2
6m/s " "	—	4/6	4/6 4/5½	4/5½ 4/4½	4/4½ 4/3½	4/2½	4/2½
4m/s " D/P	4/6.490	4/6¾	4/6¾ 4/6¼	4/6¼ 4/5¼	4/5¼ 4/4¼	4/3¼	4/3¼
4m/s " "							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,314.000	1360	1360 1335	1335 1230	1320 1295	1270	1275
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	78.630	81¾	82½ 80¾	81¾ 80	79¾ 78¼	77½	79¼
4m/s " Docs	—	82½	83¼ 81½	82 80¾	80½ 79	78¼	80

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Jan. 8	Jan. 10	Jan. 11	Jan. 12
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	42½	42⅜	41½	40⅛	40⅛	39½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 299.50	Tls. 311.80	Tls. 316.50	Tls. 324.80	Tls. 317.00	Tls. 312.80
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.5125	71.475	71.475	71.3625	71.40	71.45
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	5%	5%	4½%	4⅛%	4½%	4%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 61.13
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	London on Germany	T/T ——
London open Market rate		New York on London	T/T 3.73½
of Discount	3 m/s. 6 5/8 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5⅛
" "	4 m/s. 6 5/8 %	Hongkong on "	T/T 3/11
" "	6 m/s. 6 9/16 %	Yokohama " "	T/T 2/6½

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Saturday, December 11, to December 16, 1921)

(*Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille - thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Dec. 1 Tael equal $1.17 Gold.*)

S. S. West Keats, from U.S.A., November 19,

Motor-cars	Pcs.	1

S. S. Colorado Springs, November 29,

To San Francisco.

Oil, Wood	Pls.	929
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	1,693

S. S. China, from U.S.A., November 23.

Iron Nails, Wire	Pls.	4 629
Lead Pipes	,,	15
Acid, Unclassed	,,	2
Almonds	,,	39
Apples, Fresh	,,	63
Canned Asparagus	,,	52
,, Fruits	,,	292
Cheese	,,	29
Coffee	,,	236
Flour, Patent	,,	12
Fruit Dried	,,	288
Hay	,,	152
Leather, Morocco	,,	2
,, Sole	,,	15
Macaroni	,,	8
Milk, Evaporated	,,	86
Nuts of all kinds	,,	25
Oats	,,	150
Oranges, Fresh	,,	16
Potatoes	,,	15
Rasins	,,	177
Paper, Printing	,,	30
Soda, Silicate of	,,	287
Sugar, Cube	,,	166
,, Milk	,,	89
Chocolate	Lb.	240
Trunks	Pcs.	42
Lemons	,,	97,200
Canned Fish	Doz.	1,648
,, Fruits	,,	231
,, Meats	,,	40
,, Vegetables	,,	939
Catsup	,,	277
Handkerchiefs	,,	205
Jams	,,	54
Sweaters	,,	33
Waters, Mineral	,,	42
Shoes	Pairs	156
Cigarettes	Mille	2,500
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk.Tls	293,740

S. S. China, December 7.

To Honolulu.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	3
Groundnuts, in Shell	,,	58
Vermicelli	,,	21
Eggs, Fresh	Pcs.	10,800
Matting	Rolls	34

To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	1.22
Groundnuts, in Shell	,,	295
Carpets	Pcs.	48
Hats, Rush	,,	131,400

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled :

White, other Ports. Bls. 95.	Pls.	94.78
Carpets	Pcs.	14

S. S. Ecuador, December 4.

To Baltimore.

Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls.	3
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	424

To Boston.

Carpets	Pcs.	4

To Chicago.

Tea Green :

Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	586
,, other Ports	,,	7
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	85

To Cincinnati.

Tea Green :

Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	181

To Colon.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	1.34

To Havana.

Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	6 66

To Honolulu.

Eggs, Fresh	Pcs.	54,000
Canned Meats	Doz.	390

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature :

White, Shanghai..Bls. 15 .	Pls.	15,45
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	2.97
Carpets	Pcs.	64

To Philadelphia.

Carpets	,,	1

To San Francisco.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	9.14

Tea Green :

Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	5
,, other Ports	,,	1
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	2
Asbestos, Crude	,,	4
Chinaware, Fine	,,	9
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	422
Intestines, Pig	,,	4
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	49
,, in Shell	,,	117
Canned Meats	Doz.	186

To South Manchester.

Silk Waste :

Shanghai..Bls. 4	Pls.	11.24

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15-420

New Books and Publications

A Mine of Observations

Japan's Foreign Policies, by A. M. Pooley. London: George Allen and Unwin: 1920.

THIS is the latest book on Japan by the well known author of "*The Secret Memoirs of Count Hayashi*" and "*Japan at the Cross Roads.*" It deals with Japan's foreign relations since the Chinese Revolution of 1911 with some comment on the earlier history of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Japan's Chinese relations are given much more attention than her relations with Western nations. There is a final chapter on the commercial expansion of Japan during the European War. The reader is presented with a surprising array of facts, extensive quotations from the Japanese newspapers and the observations and opinion of the author.

When Mr. Pooley deals with Japanese opinion and with the ideas and speeches of Japanese public men it is clear that he is on familiar ground and knows what he is talking about. At the same time it must be remarked that his knowledge of China and of things Chinese is not so sure as his knowledge of Japan. He persists in writing the names of Chinese thus: Yuan shih-Kai, Li-hung Chang, Wu ting-Fang. This is a style of Romanization and of hyphenization that lacks both reasonableness and precedent. In his chapter on the twenty-one demands he spells Weihsien in two ways that are both incorrect. These may be printers errors but they fortify the impression that the author is more familiar with Japan than he is with China.

The book does not present a connected thesis nor build a consecutive argument. Mr. Pooley has been too close to the many facts to see them in proportion. He has been close to many events and he tells about them. He gives a statement of the various laws that discriminate against the foreigner in Japan, laws governing naturalization, land ownership and foreign shipping. He accuses Japan of the sale of arms to various Chinese revolutionists. He charges Sun Yat-sen with accepting "indirect support" from the Japanese government. Incidentally he reprints a remarkable letter written by Dr. Sun in his own defence, a letter that is worth the study of any one who desires to understand Dr. Sun's way of looking at things. The author deals with the relations between Mexico and Japan and gives an interesting account of the Japanese visit of de la Barra when he was Mexico's foreign minister. These are interesting examples of the matter presented.

His quotation from the Japanese newspapers bring out Japanese opinion as it is known to the few who follow the translations that appear in the foreign newspapers of Japan. Mr. Pooley joins Frederic Coleman in giving importance to the newspapers campaign of attack upon England and the British Empire in 1916. During this campaign one Japanese newspaper gave expression to the following interesting observation. "The Anglo-Japanese alliance relates mainly to China and the greater the consideration paid by Japan to India the more should be the British concessions to Japan as regards China."

The best single statement of the conclusion to which Mr. Pooley has come is this. "After a careful study of Japan's foreign policy I have come to the deliberate conclusion that Japan aims politically at a guardianship of China, at an active leadership of Asiatic peoples, and at maritime control of the Pacific Ocean. And I am further convinced that if the necessity arises she will not hesitate to fight to obtain those advantages." After this one is prepared for his statement that a war between America and Japan is a proximate possibility.

In the commercial field he makes one noteworthy observation after a study of Chinese trade statistics for Indian yarns. "It would appear", he says, "that Indian manufacturers have been relegated out of the China market for the benefit of Japanese goods produced from the Indian raw material."

To criticise Mr. Pooley fully is to present another analysis of Far Eastern political conditions. This cannot be done here but every man who is interested in the Far East ought in some degree to be at this problem of analysis and study at all times. He will find Mr. Pooley's book a mine of facts and observations and he will enjoy the reading of it for the author knows how to say things in pointed way. An example of this is the following comment which the author might have applied to the cases of Shantung and Manchuria as well as to Korea: "The sensation of giving other people's property away is no doubt a pleasing one, especially when the gifts are kingdoms and empires, but nobody can say that it is either honest or polite; whilst the argument that proximity gives possession is one which is false to every instinct of decency."

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SHANGHAI

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

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and

H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Relations

Topic 1: Chinese-Russian Relations—The Historical Background.

References: Pp.303-4.

Questions: 1. Why are Dr. Jenks' ideas on the Far East worthy of attention? 2. When was the treaty of Nertschinks signed? 3. What did it define? 4. When did Russia get the Maritime province in Siberia? 5. How did the Russo-Japanese War affect China? Why? 6. What has China actually done in reference to Russia's rights in China? 7. Why should France help Japan, and what has been Japan's attitude over Chinese-Russian affairs? Why? 8. What does Dr. Jenks consider to be the point of crucial importance in this matter?

Topic 2: America-Japan War-scares

References: Pp.297-8.

Questions: 1. What is the source of the rumors referred to? 2. Upon what one fact do they seem to be built? 3. Is there anything unusual in a country's holding naval manoeuvres? 4. Is there anything unusual in Japan's apparent preparation to apologize for the Hung-chun and Chientao incidents? 5. Can you suggest any reason for such rumors?

Topic 3: Consortium Prospects-Mr. Stevens in Peking

References: Pp. 304-6

Questions: 1. What comparison is made between Shanghai and Peking? 2. How is this applied in reference to Mr. Stevens? 3. What change has been made in the policy, apparently, of the northern Chinese newspapers toward the Consortium? 4. What is suggested as an explanation?. What do you think of the suggestion? 5. What criticism is made of the lack of a declared and definite policy on the part of the Consortium?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Vital Problems of 1921

References: Pp, 308-9

Questions: 1. What is meant by the "Self-government movement"? 2. What should China do in reference to the League of Nations? 3. When are the National elections to take place? 4. What charges are being made in reference to them?

Topic 2: Education in China at Present

References P. 309

Questions: 1 Explain carefully the meaning of the first sentence of this article? 2. What are endowment funds? 3. How has their lack affected education in Government schools? 4. Discuss the affect on education in *your* province of the military and political troubles in China. 5. How has the student movement affected education in your province? in China as a whole?

Topic 3: Dr. Wellington Koo's Work for China

References? Pp.299-300

Question: 1. How has Dr. Koo been shown his country's appreciation of his work? 2. Has any other method of approval been used? 3. What two positions does Dr. Koo now hold? 4. How did he distinguish himself and his country at the Peace Conference? 5. How may his work affect the unification movement in China?

Topic 4: Mandarin Psychology

References: Pp. 302-3

Questions: 1. What is the writer's point of view in this article? 2. Judging from the officials that you may know or know of does the picture drawn seem fair? 4. What is held to be the root of this "Mandarin Psychology"? 4. How does the writer think the Mandarinate is to be improved? What two possibilities are mentioned? 5. What are meant by Pragmatic Factors?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. National Debts and Paper Currency.

References: P. 320.

Questions: 1. What was the total national debt of the world in 1913; in 1918; in 1920? 2. What was the total paper currency of the world in 1913; in 1918; in 1920? 3. Which has grown faster? 4. What country has not been included in these statistics? 5. Can you give any reason for this? 6. What is the national debt of China? 7. Does it seem to you large or small in comparison with the debts of European countries?

Topic 2. Coal, Iron and War.

References: P. 349.

Questions: 1. Why is Alsace-Lorraine of great importance in Europe, according to the writer of the book reviewed on this page? 2. What is his opinion about the industrial future of France, England, Germany, Russia? 3. What does he think about China's future? 4. Find the chief sources of coal and iron in eastern Asia and see whether you can find any connection between the deposits of coal and iron and international politics.

Topic 3. China's Progress in Industry.

References: P. 345-6.

Questions: 1. What countries were great producers of Oriental carpets and rugs before the war? 2. Why has more of this business now come to China? 3. What statistics are given to show the increase of this business? 4. Do you consider the manufacture of rugs to be an important business, and one that should be encouraged? State your reason.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.
MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

January 12, 1921, Cause No. 699, In re John A. Bell's Estate; testimony taken of witnesses Kamei Tachi, J. G. Bell, Castrillo, and Fessenden for the Executors; both sides rested and cause submitted on briefs to be filed; motion for appointment of accountant withdrawn.

(*Before the Commissioner*)

January 10, 1921, Cause No. 1297, U. S. v Wisner; testimony taken of Grillon, and defendant.

" 13, " " " In re alleged insanity of Elizabeth B. Blair; testimony taken of Porter, Martin, & Baldwin.

POO SHONG HING et al PLAINTIFFS. vs. CONSOLIDATED STEEL CORPORATION, DEFENDANT.

(*Cause No. 1119; filed November 19, 1920.*)

SYLLABUS.

(*By the Court*)

1. **ALIEN ENEMIES:** FORENSIC RIGHTS. The rule that one is denied access to the courts of a country with which his own is at war has always been subject to an exception in the case of one actually residing, by governmental permiession, express or implied, within the territorial jurisdiction of such courts.
2. ID.: ID.: EXTRATERRITORALITY. When the court is extraterritorial and the alien enemy resides within its jurisdiction without objection by any government the exception applies.
3. ID: ID: THE MODERN TEST of the right to sue in such cases is residence rather than nationality.
4. ID: ID.: PRESUMPTION. An alien enemy who is admitted to be "peaceably residing and doing business" within the court's territorial jurisdiction is presumed to be there by governmental permission,

Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, by Mr. Fessenden, for demurrant.
Messrs. Fleming, Davies & Bryan, by Mr. Bryan, contra.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is an action to recover rentals and is brought by two Chinese and a third plaintiff who is described in the petition as

> "A German citizen, peaceably residing at Shanghai, and doing business together with the first and second plaintiffs under the said name and style of Hai Chang Hong."

Defendant demurs on the ground that the last named plaintiff

> "has no legal capacity to sue in the courts of the United States."

In argument, counsel for defendant invokes the fact, of which we may take judicial notice,[1] that the state of war existing between the United States and Germany, by virtue of the declaration of April 6, 1917, has never been terminated and the legal principle that

> 'The right of an alien enemy to sue a friendly citizen in the courts of the latter's country is suspended during the war."[2]

That principle is, however, subject to several important exceptions, one of which is expressed by a recognized authority[3] as follows

> "When persons are allowed to remain, either for a specified time after the commencement of war, or during good behaviour, they are exonerated from the disabilities of enemies for such time as they in fact stay, and they are placed in the same position as other foreigners except that they cannot carry on a direct trade in their own or other enemy vessels with the enemy country."

1. Neely v. Henkel, 180 U S. 109, 45 L. ed. 448 (occupation of Cuba); U. S. v. Reynes. 9 How, (U. S.) 137, 13 L. ed. 74 (treaty of St. Ilde fenso); La Rue v. Ins. Co., 68 Kan. 539, 75 Pac. 484 (Philippine War); 16 Cyc. 864; Corpus Juris XXIII.
2. Cyc. XL, 328. "In the law of almost every country, the character of alien enemy carries with it a disability to sue, or to sustain in the language of the civilians, a *persons standi in judicio.*" Lord Stowell in *The Hoop*, C. Rob. 196,201 (1799).
3. Hall, International Law (6th ed.) 388. See also valuable articles on "Alien Enemies in English Law" by Cyril M. Picciotto, 27 Yale Law Journal, 167 and by R. F. Roxburgh, 'Journal of Comparative Legislation and International Law, (3d. series) II, 269.

Judgments and Orders:

January 10 1921, Cause No. 1244, U. S. v. Furbush; continued to January 14 at request of District Attorney and counsel for defense.

January 13, 1921, Cause No. 630, In re Estate of Cornelia Mayer Geertz, deceased; order authorizing administrator to make advances for certain expenses of heir.

" 13, " " " 1269, Tien Yih Paper Co., v. Aul & Wiborg Shanghai Co., judgment of dismissal.

(By the Commissioner)

January 10, 1921, Cause No. 1279, U. S. v. Wisner; defendant sentenced to pay costs of court and given 24 hours to secure French Municipal Licenses.

Assignments for Hearing:

January 14, 9:30 a.m. Cause No. 1244, U. S. v. Furbush.

Miscellaneous Filings:

January 7, 1921, Cause No. 1004, Yu T. Wang vs. The Sydney Ross Co Inc; defendant's brief.

Thus in an early English case[4] decided in 1897, during what was known as King William's war, in which France and England were belligerent enemies, a plea that plaintiff was a French subject who had come to England without a safe conduct was held bad on demurrer, the court further holding that plaintiff's residence there without molestation implied a license to remain and entitled him to sue in the English courts. In a later English case[5] it was held that an alien enemy under the king's protection, even tho a prisoner of war, might sue and be sued. Again in 1793 during the war with France it was declared by the Chief Baron (Macdonald) of the Exchequer:

> "However the law may originally have stood, it is now settled that alien friends have a right to institute suits in the King's courts for the recovery of their rights; they come into this country either, as was formerly the case, with a letter of safe-conduct, or under a tacit permission which presumes that authority. So, if they continue to reside here after a war breaks out between the two countries, they remain under the benefit of that protection, and are impliedly temporary subjects of this Kingdom. But if the right of suing for redress of the injuries they received were not allowed them, the protection afforded would be incomplete and merely nominal."[6]

A decision[7] of Lord Ellenborough during the Peninsular war (1811) allowed recovery by a Spanish subject, domiciled in England, on a policy insuring cargo carried in a ship licensed by the British government but condemned as a prize by a French consular court sitting in Spain. A similar doctrine was repeatedly applied by the courts of the British Empire during the recent world war.[8]

In the United States the early English decisions were followed as a matter of course. At the outbreak of the war of 1812-14 an action[9] was brought on a promissory note in which the plea recited that the plaintiff was a British subject and, therefore an alien enemy. In sustaining a demurrer to that plea and giving judgment for the plaintiff, Chancellor Kent, sitting as Chief Justice, in an opinion marked by his usual erudition, said:

> "The right to sue, in such a case, rests on still broader ground than that of a mere municipal provision, for it has been frequently held that the law of nations is part of the common law. By the law of nations, an alien, who comes to reside in a foreign country, is entitled, so long as he conducts himself peaceably, to continue to reside there, under the public protection; and it requires the express will of the sovereign power to order him away. The rigor of the old rules of war no longer exists, as Bynkershoek admits, when wars are carried on with the modera-

4. Wells v. Williams, 1 Ld. Raym, 282, 1 Salk. 46, Lutw. pt 1, p. 34. "The modern law may fairly be said to begin with this case." McNair, Essay & Lectures Upon Some Legal Effects of War (Cambridge University Press, 1920), 31.
5. Sharenburgh v. Bannatyne, 1 Bos. & Pul 163
6. Daubigny v. Davallon, 2 Anstr. 467, 145 Eng. Reprint, 937. *Compare* Story Eq Pl., sec 52.
7. Usparicha v. Noble, 13 East, 322, 13 Eng. Rul. Cas 563 citing Wells v. Williams *supra* note 4
8. *England.*—Princess Thurn & Taxis v. Moffitt, 1 Ch. Div. (1915) 58.; Porter v. Freudenberg, 1 K. B. (1915) 857, 868; Schaffenius v. Goldberg, 1 K. B. (1916) 281.
Ireland.—Volkl v. Rotunda Hospital (1914) 2 Ir. R. 543, 48 Ir. L. T. 213.
Canada.—Bassi v. Sullivan (1914) 32 Ont L. Rep 14, 13 D. L. R. 452; Oskey v. Kingston (1914) 32 Ont L. Rep 190, 20 D. L. R 959; White v. T. Eaton Co (1916) 36 Ont. L. Rep. 447, 30 D L. R. 459, Viola v. Mackenzie, M & Co. (1915) Rap Jud Quebec 24 B. R. 31, 24 D. L. R. 208; Raguez v. Les Commissaires du Havre de Montreal (1916) Rap. Jud. Quebec, 26 B. R. 87: Fabry v. Finlay (1916) Rap Jud. Quebec 50 C S. 14, 32 D. L. R 673; Kristo v. Hollinger Consol. Gold Mine (1917), 41 Ont. L. Rep. 515 Sap. v. Picard (1918) 20 Quebec Pr. Rep. 178, as digested in Canadian Ann. Dig. 1918.
9. Clarke v. Morey, 10 Johns. (N. Y.) 69, citing most of the early English cases above reviewed.

January 7, 1921, Cause No. Articles of Incorporation of the Soochow Brick & Tile Co.

" 10, " " " 1217, Boulon vs. Gaston Williams & Wigmore; motion for commission to take deposition.

" 10, " " " 1278, In re Charles Leaman's Estate; petition.

" 11, " " " 753,

699, In re Amy Bell and John A. Bell's Estate; motion for the appointment of an accountant.

" 11, " " " 1280, In re application of W. R. Ketcham for Admission to Bar; petition.

" 12, " " " 1059, Murray vs. Murray; depositions of John Q. Page and Richard T. Evans.

" 12, " " " 1250, In re Last Will and Testament of James S. Fearon; deposition of Dr. A. Burns.

" 13, " " " 713, In re Jennie L. Cody's Will; receipts.

tion that the influence of commerce inspires.[10] It may be said of commerce, as Ovid said of the liberal arts, *Emollit mores nec sinit esse feros.*

We all recollect the enlightened and humane provision of Magna Charta, ch 30, on this subject; end in France the ordinance of Charles V., as early as 1370, was dictated with the same magnanimity; for it declared that, in case of war, foreign merchants had nothihg to fear, for they might depart freely with their effects, and if they happened to die in France, their goods shall descend to their heirs.[11] So all the judges of England resolved, as early as the time of *Henry VIII., that if an alien came to England, before the declaration of war, neither his person, nor his effects, should be seized in consequence of it. [12] And it has now become the sense and practice of nations, and may be regarded as the public law of Europe (the anomalous and awful case of the present violent power on the continent excepted), that the subjects of the enemy (without confining the rule to merchants), so long as they are permitted to remain in the country, are to be protected in their persons and property, and to be allowed to sue as well as to be sued. [13] It is even held, that if they are ordered away in consequence of the war, they are still entitled to leave a power of attorney, and to collect their debts by suit, [14]

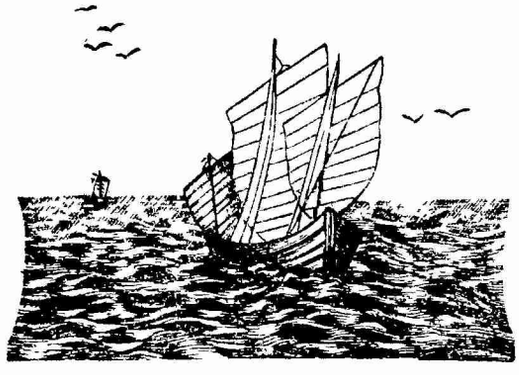
This decision was followed by others,[15] both state and federal, during the same war and its doctrine has been applied with great frequency by such courts[16] during the war still, technically, existent tho more than two years after the armistice. Thus it has come about in both countries that the test of the right to sue in such cases is not nationality but the place of carrying on business. [17]

If, therefore, the plaintiff in question were actually residing in the United States, under the circumstances alleged in the petition, there would seem to be no question of his right to sue. But said plaintiff resides within the territorial jurisdiction of this court and it is not suggested that the Amerian government has ever taken steps to procure his removal. It is true that the Chinese government, subsequent to the

10. At the Hague Conference of 1907 an amendment was adpoted (at Germany's instance) to the Regulations (art. 23h) concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land" forbidding signatories "to declare abolished, suspended or inadmissible in a court of law the rights and actions of the nationals of the hostile party." It was never accepted by Great Britain. Oppenheim, The League of Nations, 45 *et seq.*
11. Henault's Abrege Chron., tom. I, 338.
12. Bro., tit. Property, pl. 38; Jenk Cent., 201; Case 22.
13. Bynk. Quoest. Jur. Pub., bl. 1, ch. 7, 25, sec. 8.
14. Emerigon, Traite des Assurances, tom. 1, 567.
15. *Federal*-Otteridge v. Thompson (1814) 2 Cranch, C. C. 108, Fed. Cas. No. 10,618; Crawford v. The William Penn (1815) Pet. C. C. 106, Fed. Cas. No. 3,372;
Massachusetts.—Parkinson v. Wentworth 11 Mass. 26.
Pennsylvania.—Russel v. Skipworth, 6 Bin. 241.
Virginia.—Bagwell v. Babe, 1 Rand. 272.
16. *Federal.*—Speidel v, N. Baretow Co. (1917) 243 Fed. 621; The Oropa (1919) 255 Fed. 132.
Iowa.—Weiditschka v. Supreme Tent. K. M. (1919)—Iowa,—270 N. W 300 (obiter).
Michigan—Mittelstadt v. Kelly (1918)—Mich.—, 166 N. W. 501,
New Jersey.—Heiler v. Goodman's etc. N. J. 105 Atl. 233, copiously annotated in 3 A. L. R. 336 (1918).
New York.—Fritz Schultz Jr. Co v. Raimes & Co, (1917) 99 Misc. 626, 164 N. Y. Supp. 454, affirmed on another ground in (1917) 100 Misc. 697, 166 N. Y. Supp. 567; Arndt-Ober v. Metropolitan Opera Co. (1918) 102 Misc. 320, 169 N. Y. Supp. 304, affirmed in (1918) 182 App. Div. 513, 169 N. Y. Supp. 944.
North Carolina.—Krachanake v. Acme Mfg. Co. (1918) 175 N. C. 435, L. R.A 1918E. 801, 95 S. E. 851, Ann. Cas. 1918E, 340.
Washington.—State ex rel. Constandi v. Darwin (1918), 102 Wash. 402, 173 Pac. 29, L.R.A. 1918F, 1012.
West Virginia.—Barna v. Gleason Coal & Coke Co. (1919)—W. Va.—, 98 S. E. 158.
17. Lord Chief Justice Reading in Porter v. Freudehberg, 1 K. B. (1915) 875. "The test, therefore, of the right to sue, which has been universally adopted, is residence, and not nationality—where the alien enemy is and not what he is." Krachanake v. Acme Mfg. Co., 175 N. C. 435. 95 S. E. 851.
"In the Anglo-American system of law the test is now well settled; it is a test not of nationality but of residence or commercial domicile, not what a man is but where his business is." Picciotto, Alien Enemies in English Law, 27 Yale Law Journal, 167.

January 13, Cause No. 1281, In re alleged insanity of Elizabeth B. Blair; petition; summons; oath; of jurors.

" " " " 1269, Tien Yih Paper Co vs. Ault-Wiborg Co; motion to dismiss.



armistice, proclaimed "the repatriation of enemy subjects" but among these there were five distinct classes of whom exemption was allowed.[18] As those remaining without such exemption are expressly directed to "be duly punished" and as the petition, filed September 3, 1920, nearly nineteen months after the proclamation, alleges (and this is admitted by the demurrer) that plaintiff is still "peaceably residing at Shanghai and doing business," the natural inference would be that he was exempted from the terms of the proclamation and is here by governmental permission.[19] At least if such is not the case it is incumbent upon defendant to allege and prove the contrary. For a demurrer is entitled to no more favorable construction than any other pleading and in such cases as this

> "The plea must set forth, affirmatively, every fact requisite to prove that the plaintiff has no right of action. It is not to be favored by inteudment." [20]

The demurrer is

OVERRULED

18. See the Chinese Defence Commissioner's Proclamation of February 11, 1919, reprinted in the Shanghai Municipal Council Report for 1919, p. 214A.

19. In Otteridge v. Thompson, 2 Crauch C. E. 108, 18 Fed. Cas. No. 10, 613, the jury was instructed that "they might presume that the plaintiff was residing here under the permission and license of the government, although he had not reported himself according to the proclamation."
"The license is implied by law and the usage of nations; if he came here since the war, a license is also implied, and the protection continues until the Executive shall think proper to order the plaintiff out of the United States." Clarke v. Morey 10 Johns. (N. Y.) 69.
In Princess Thurn & Taxis v. Moffitt, 1 Ch. Div. 58 plaintif had done no more than register under the Aliens Restriction Order and the Court said that "there can be no doubt that the effect of such registration is to amount at least to a license to remain in this country."

20. Kent C. J. in Clarke v. Morey, 10 Johns. (N. Y.) 69, citing Casseres v. Bell, 8, Term Rep. 166. *Compare* Wells v. Williams, *supra* note 4.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from October 11 to October 20, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1 Present year	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-Hankow	205347	472091	315	677753	.....	8499	18255048	.....	480328	-2.64	3131434	127046	.....	4 05
Peking-Mukden	294755	375956	1294	672005	.....	156593	18010092	3357173	.....	18 65	2790899	85829	.....	3.07
Tientsin-Pukow	177037	251720	9068	437825	82266	.....	11650582	663199	.....	5.69	2272384	224062	.....	9.87
Peking-Suiyuan	33506	114612	3722	151840	30689	.....	4276814	845253	.....	19.78	730421	49095	.....	6.72
Shanghai-Nanking	116931	59129	5842	81902	10113	.....	4930046	436635	.....	8.91	1225890	.....	20091	-1.64
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	60174	25468	1082	86724	9216	.....	2416244	334503	.....	13 83	649563	106397	.....	16.39
Cheng-Tai	20056	70145	98	90299	.....	15466	3113342	764222	.....	24 57	552048	44624	.....	8.08
Canton-Kowloon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kirin-Changchun	20022	24953	255	45230	9417	.....	1619150	170189	.....	10.50	265161	.....	24323	-9.18
Taokow-Chinghua	5204	16946	321	22471	.....	2404	829596	76407	.....	9.21	191139	7158	.....	3.75
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	14 3	7385	.....	8798	.....	10293	281474	.....	309433	-110.12	68336	.....	104356	-152.77
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy							12513		12439	-99.51	2343		2900	-123.71
Kaifeng-Honan	24875	16682	621	42178	.....	6798	1186192	69185	.....	-5.86	237388	12318	.....	5.19
Wuchang-Changsha	14682	28458	29	43169	388	.....	1014361	38073	.....	3.77	257949	106348	.....	41.38
San-Tao	6549	9847	135	16531	4081	.....	691365	78377	.....	13.26	94587	9484	.....	10.02
TOTAL	980651	1473392	22782	2476725	.....	53883	68181119	6031016	.....	8.86	12469542	620690	.....	4.98

H. H. CHENG
Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications